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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1862.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.

One of the saddest and most eloquent pages of this war we lay before our readers in the present issue. In some respects it transcends in powerful interest any document that has yet appeared in the loyal press since the outbreak of the rebellion, owing both to the nature of the intelligence itself, and the source whence it comes. The Northern newspapers and their correspondents have before and often written of the existence of Union sentiment in Eastern Tennessee, but these statements have been liable to the suspicion of exaggeration or of distortion. Of far greater weight is it, when we learn even stronger facts than have ever yet been printed, and that, too, from the secret military and cabinet councils of the rebels themselves. Here we have the testimony of Zollicoffer on the point, correspondence of leading rebels, State dispatches over the signature of Secretary Benjamin, and official reports all going to show an appalling state affairs in Tennessee. Loyal communities existed there as firm and true to the Federal Government as those of Ohio and Indiana, and the comparison we quote from the rebels.

They represented a power and force in the community that once made it a work of peril for the rebel leaders even to go in among them, and this dread has never been so attested as by the evidence we present to day. The call was imminent and pressing for action on the part of the traitors, and for the sharp, stern work which alone crushed down beyond the possibility of formidable demonstration, the brave and courageous hearts that stood by the Government. The scenes that must have been enacted, that are indeed shadowed forth by the official orders we print, constitute a painful picture, which the French Revolution itself cannot surpass nor Austrian tyranny in Italy more than parallel. Who cannot imagine the blank despair of these patriotic Tennesseeans, when month after month rolled away, and their hopes of speedy deliverance by Federal troops were still deferred? In the light now cast upon these unfortunate loyalists, comes out stronger than ever the beauties of Kentucky neutrality and the policy of the war thus far controlled by it, which has left East Tennessee to its fate and coolly stood aloof with folded arms.

The evidence we here present should sink deep into the hearts of the people, should persuade the last of those who are unconvinced of the realities of the struggle for existence in which the government is engaged, should nerve anew the arm of the Executive in the conduct of the war, should give a meaning to our army movements and a new spirit to our commanders, should replace every semi-secessionist officer in the service by a zealous and true man, should realize in acts and deeds on our battle-fields the words of Secretary Stanton that "the purpose of the war is to *attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy*."

Has the Government at Washington nothing to answer for that these hapless Unionists were left to their fate, harried and hunted through their native mountains? What cheer it must have given these brave and bleeding hearts could they have heard that with two hundred thousand men along the Potomac "*Washington is safe!*" or to learn that the armies of the West encamped on the Ohio were a capital safeguard against runaway niggers, while its commanders were in gentle dalliance and on the best of terms with the first society of the rebels. What delight Sherman's proclamation must have carried into Tennessee. Has the Government nothing to answer for in all this? Can the policy of the war be defended in the light that comes to us from Zollicoffer's camp? Read the record, men of the North, and understand now, if for the first time the animus of the enemies of the republic, and measure it with the zeal our pro-slavery man-hunting generals have shown.

Personal.

A. W. Boyden, Esq. the late County Treasurer, returned to this city on Friday last, from an extended tour at the East, of some weeks duration. The period of his absence has been employed by malicious or mistaken parties, and there have been both, in a manner greatly to Mr. Boyden's injury and entirely unjust to an officer whose relations to the county have been marked with probity and self-sacrificing fairness. A misapprehension, which he not foreseeing, and has had no knowledge of until his return, temporarily interfered with the transfer of the balance due of public moneys in his hands.

Of this the best testimony is the written statement of Hon. J. H. Woodworth of the W. M. F. I. Company's Bank in this city. Mr. Boyden on leaving, deemed the arrangement complete to close up his official relations, the amount being in readiness for the transfer, and not until his return did he become aware of the delay that had taken place, and the ungenerous and false construction placed on the matter, which this explanation and the facts on which it is based, should to the fullest degree relieve.

The Mortars for Com. Foote.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 29th, learns that an order has been received from headquarters ordering the immediate shipment of thirty of the large mortars manufactured at the Fort Pitt Works in that city, for the Western gunboats. These immense engines of war have all been tested, and are ready for transportation. They vary somewhat in weight, the smallest of them weighing seventeen thousand pounds. One of them, when suspended on wheels, makes a stiff pull for six horses, and they are, of course, handled with great difficulty. They were to be shipped on a special train, which was expected to leave Pittsburg on the 30th. They are destined for Cairo, where they will be placed on board the mortar-boats constructed for their use. It is with such destructive weapons as these that our forces expect to capture the rebel stronghold at Columbus, and the urgency of the Government in having them forwarded indicates work at last.

☞ A dispatch to the New York *Times* from Washington says:

It is now confidently asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are at present prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and enforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in the House.

It may be true that there are not "ten members in favor of immediate and unconditional emancipation" of all slaves, but we venture to say that there are eighty to ninety Republican members prepared to advocate and vote for a bill confiscating the slaves of all rebels. This fact the pro-slavery reporter of the *Times* carefully conceals. After the slaves of the rebels have been emancipated, there will be few left in bondage, because, at least ninety-five per cent. of the slaveholders are rebels. The slaves remaining in the possession of Union masters, two or three hundred thousand at most, can be safely left in their hands until such times as they may voluntarily offer to take a ransom for those bondmen from the Government. We believe that Congress will pass a bill, during this session, confiscating the property of rebels—slaves included. The people expect this to be done. The Union cannot be saved unless it is done. Those only who love slavery more than Union, will oppose the bill.

☞ There is a rumor in Providence that the 9th Rhode Island battery, Capt. H. T. Sisson is to be ordered to Leavenworth.

FROM ZOLLICOFFER'S CAMP.

Rebel Documents and Official Testimony to Unionism In Tennessee.

A TOUCHING PICTURE OF PATRIOT SUFFERINGS AND DEVOTION.

THE UNION SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH CONFESSED.

The Effects of Kentucky Neutrality.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SOMERSET, January 29, 1861.

Among the papers of the rebel Col. W. B. Wood that fell into our hands, were found the letter book containing many, and perhaps all of the most important correspondence of his post while he was commanding at Knoxville. It seems that about the 24th of October, Gen. W. R. Caswell, who had been in command at this post, resigned, and Col. Wood being on the spot, and being known as a determined, energetic man, was ordered to remain and perform the duties of the place. From this correspondence and other papers which have been kindly submitted to my inspection by the gentleman who has them in his possession, I learn many facts of the highest importance relative to the progress of the secession cause in East Tennessee. From these documents, extracts of which I give below, it is clear that a moderately strong Union force, marching into East Tennessee at any time before the 1st of December, *would have been welcomed with open arms by almost the entire community*. Every rumored advance of the Federal forces was the signal for extensive outbreaks of Union sentiment—some time going so far as to attack and capture the small garrisons left in some of the towns. Railroad bridges were burned and military organizations perfected. The Union sentiment was so overwhelming that the most energetic means had to be used to prevent these organizations from being completed, and getting possession of important points. We must make due allowance for the proneness of the rebels to enormous exaggerations, but after every deduction, it must undoubtedly be true, that several camps were formed, and several companies, and perhaps one entire regiment raised, many of which were tolerably well armed, and all of which were led by able and influential men, and composed of the bravest and most undaunted spirits to be found in any part of the country. When the history of this rebellion comes to be written, it will be seen that notwithstanding the heroic sacrifices, and the patient long suffering of the heroes of East Tennessee, fathers, husbands and brothers were forced to leave families and friends to the tender mercies of the lawless marauders, who roamed the country, and made guerilla warfare on their defenceless homes. The lightest word of a secessionist was enough to set Wood's bloodhounds on the track of any man who had not joined the Confederate army. They waited and hoped in vain. Had our Administration not been fooled by the miserable sophistry about Kentucky "neutrality," but on the contrary pushed a large and well armed force across the country, while the roads were good, and the weather fine, the war might have been kept out of Kentucky, and pushed further South, where it belongs. The people of Kentucky will, I hope, remember the politicians who committed them to this absurd and incongruous policy, and condemn them to the infamy they deserve.

In a letter from Col. W. H. Churchill, commanding the post at Cumberland Gap, dated October 23d, 1861, occurs this sentence: "Our news is not favorable from the North. Contradict rumors." This shows how they controlled public opinion, having all the means of information in their own hands.

THE BATTLE OF WILD CAT.

Zollicoffer's official report of the battle of Wild Cat, when our forces under Gen. Shoepff were about 2,000 strong, with Capt. Kinney's battery of 1st Ohio artillery, is as follows:

CAMP AT FLAT LICK, KNOX CO., Oct. 24, 1861.

Lt. Col. Mackall, A. A. Gen'l, Bowling Green, Ky.:

On the 21st inst. I reached the enemy's entrenched camp at Rockcastle hill, a natural fortification, almost inaccessible. Having reconnoitered it in force for several hours under a heavy fire from the hights on the right belt and in front, I became satisfied that it could not be carried otherwise than by immense exposure, if at all. The enemy received large reinforcements. Our loss was 42 wounded and 11 killed and missing. We captured twenty-one prisoners, about a hundred guns and four horses. The loss of the enemy, killed and wounded, unknown. The country is so poor that we had exhausted the forage on the road for fifteen miles back, in twenty-four hours. Our subsistence nearly exhausted. Under these circumstances, I deemed it proper the next day to fall back. Enemy's camp said to be seven thousand strong, with a large reserve at hand.

In another letter to Adjutant General Cooper, at Richmond, he says we were nine thousand strong. His forces were six thousand strong, as shown by various evidence. On the 30th of October Zollicoffer writes Wood:

Watch the movements of the Lincoln men in East Tennessee. Restrain our ultra friends from acts of indiscretion. Promptly meet and put down any attempted open hostility. But I have observed, therefore, that a few of our friends about Knoxville are unnecessarily nervous. Give their apprehensions only their due weight.

Zollicoffer writes to Wood, November 5, 1861: "The man who circulated the report of the approach of 30,000 of the enemy near the East Tennessee line was undoubtedly a Lincolnite, and ought to have been arrested."

Some person had probably given the secesh a big scare.

Major T. J. Cannon, writing to Wood of the arrival of a force at London, Tenn., which is about south of Cumberland Gap, and half way across the State, to guard a railroad bridge there, says:

"*The Union feeling in this county is exceedingly bitter*, and all they want, in my opinion, to induce a general uprising is *encouragement from the Lincoln armies* by the introduction or the advance of the Lincoln forces."

"They have a great many arms, and *are actually manufacturing Union flags to receive the refugee Tennesseeans when they return*. They are getting bold enough to avow their purposes. If we were strong enough, or had one or two more companies, a great many arms would be procured in this neighborhood. I mean if we had the force to spare from the bridge."

On the 9th November, 1861, Zollicoffer writes to Wood, on information from the latter, of the burning of the Hiwassee bridge, and several others, sending him reinforcements, and enclosing dispatches to be sent by telegraph "*if the wires are not cut*." "Inform me daily of the facts in your knowledge connected with the wires and railroads." Another dispatch, same date, from Zollicoffer to Adjutant General Cooper, says that "the bridges burned were near Chattanooga, which is within five or ten miles of the south line of Tennessee.

November 10th and 11th: Dispatches to Wood, as follows:

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.—"A reliable messenger informs me that there were 75 Union soldiers to-day near Harrison. They had knapsacks, and were going to Capt. Cliff. It is believed that he had 1,500 Union men organized. Immediate action on our part is absolutely necessary. S. D. STOUT."

"About 500 men, part of them from Bradley, leave Cliff's, in this county, to-day, in squads, either to organize for operations against this place and London bridge, or to meet Federal forces from Kentucky. They have some wagons, are partly armed. The regiment is formidable. Send word to Gen. Zollicoffer that he may catch them.
"JOHN L. HOPKINS."

"To Gillespie and Key.
"CHARLESTON, Tenn., November 12.—Jeff. Mathews is within twelve miles of this place, with one hundred men. We can disperse them. Shall we do so, and expect help from you immediately?"

There are half a dozen other dispatches of the same general tenor about the same time. Zollicoffer to Wood, dated Nov. 13, 1861, after promising to intercept all "tories," and rejoicing that he had caught the bridge burners, concludes with this significant paragraph. It shows how energetic he has been, and how he has succeeded in establishing himself so safely in a hostile territory.

"I will to-morrow send dispatches to the forces near Jamestown, the cavalry near Huntsville, that near Olins, and start out the cavalry here, *to commence simultaneously disarming the Union inhabitants*. You will please simultaneously send orders to all detachments under your command, *to inaugurate the same movement at the same time in their various localities*. Their leaders should be seized and held as prisoners. The leniency shown them has been unavailing. They have acted with base duplicity, and should no longer be trusted.

In a letter from Wood to Zollicoffer, of date of October 28, 1861, occurs the following passage:

"The news of your falling back to Cumberland Ford has had the effect of developing a feeling that has only been kept under by the presence of troops. It was plainly visible that the Union men were so elated that they could scarcely repress an open expression of their joy. This afternoon it assumed an open character, and some eight or ten of the bullies and leaders made an attack on some of my men near the Lamar House, and they seriously wounded several. Gentlemen who witnessed the whole affair say that my men gave no offense, and were not at all to blame. The affair became pretty general, and couriers were sent to me at my camp of its existence. I immediately marched Capt. White's cavalry and one hundred of my men to arrest the assailants, but they made their escape.

"The southerners here are considerably alarmed, believing that there is a preconcerted plan for a united movement among the Union men, if by any means the enemy should get into Tennessee. J. Swan told me to-night that he heard one say this evening, as Capt. White's cavalry rode through town, that 'they could do so now, but in less than ten days the Union forces would be here and run them off.'

"I cannot well tell you the many evidences of disaffection which are manifested every day, and the increased boldness that it is assuming. I deem it, however, of sufficient importance to be on the alert; and as there are no other forces here now but a part of my regiment and Captains Gillespie's and White's cavalry, I think I had better keep my men there until others arrive."

From other papers it appears that Wood's force at Knoxville was only 300 men—100 cavalry and 200 infantry. Here is a good thing for the Union men. Nov. 10, 1861, Wood writes to Zollicoffer as follows:

"Information has been received that Mr. Hodgson, member of the Legislature, has been making a treasonable speech over in Sevier county. He is also suspected of having a knowledge, if not an instigator, of the burning of the bridges. He was here yesterday morning but he made his escape, and may probably try to get through your lines. He ought to be arrested. Five of the incendiaries who burned the Lick Creek bridge have been arrested. The bridge at Union has been destroyed, one at Charleston, two on the Western and Atlanta road, below Chattanooga. I had a company at Lick Creek, *but the incendiaries deceived them, and getting possession of their guns, took them prisoners and accomplished their ends*."

In a letter to Adjutant General Cooper, at Richmond, dated Nov. 11, Wood states the above matters again, and speaks of about 2,000 men that he knows of, organized for rebellion. He says:

"The whole country is in a state of rebellion." He further says: "I need not say that great alarm is felt by *the few Southern men*. They are all removing their families to places of safety, and would gladly enlist if we had arms to furnish them. I have had all the arms in the city seized, and authorized Major Campbell to impress all he can find in the hands of Union men, who ought now to be regarded as avowed enemies, for the use of the new companies. I felt it my duty to place this city under martial law, as there *were a large majority of the people sympathising with the enemy and communicating with them by the unfrequented mountain paths*."

Of the forces spoken of he says:

"They are not yet fully organized, and have no subsistence to enable them to hold out long. A few regiments and vigorous means would have a powerful effect in putting it down. A mild, conciliating policy would do no good. They must be punished and some of the leaders punished to the extent of the law; nothing short of this will quiet the country."

COL. WOOD'S REPORT TO SEC'Y BENJAMIN.

The following characteristic letter, and the answer to it, are the last I shall copy. It is to Secretary Benjamin, and bears date Nov. 20th, 1861.

"The rebellion in East Tennessee has been put down in some of the counties, and will be effectually suppressed in less than two weeks in all the counties. Their camps in Sevier and Hamilton counties have been broken up and a large number of them made prisoners. Some are confined in jail at this place and some sent to Nashville. In a former communication, I inquired of the Department what I should do with them? It is a mere farce to arrest them and turn them over to the courts. Instead of having the effect to intimidate them, it really gives encouragement and emboldens them in their traitorous conduct. We have now in custody some of their leaders—Judge Patterson, the son-in-law of Andrew Johnson, Col. Pickens, the Senator in the Legislature, besides others of influence and some distinction in their counties. These men have encouraged the rebellion, but have so managed as not to be found in arms; nevertheless all their actions and words have been unfriendly to the government of the Confederate States. The influence of their wealth, position and connection, has been exerted in favor of the Lincoln Government, and they are the parties most to blame for the troubles in East Tennessee. They really deserve the gallows, and if consistent with the laws, ought speedily to receive their deserts. But there is such a gentle spirit of conciliation in the South, and especially here, that I have no idea that one of them will receive such a sentence at the hands of any jury which could be empanneled to try them. I have been at this station for three months, half the time in command of the post, and I have had a good opportunity of learning the feeling pervading the country. It is hostile to the Confederate Government. They will take the oath of allegiance with no intention to observe it. They are the followers and slaves of Johnson and Maynard, and soon intend to be otherwise. When arrested, they suddenly become very submissive and declare they are for peace and not supporters of the Lincoln Government, but yet they claim to be Union men. At one time, while our forces were at Knoxville, they gave it out that great changes were taking place in East Tennessee, and the people were becoming reconciled and loyal. At the withdrawal of the army from here to the Gap, and the first intimation that the Lincoln army was likely to penetrate the State, they were in arms, and scarcely a man, with only a few honorable exceptions, but what was ready to join them and make war upon us. The prisoners tell us that they had every assurance that the army was already in the State, and would join them in a very few days; that the property of Southern men was to be confiscated and divided among those who would take up arms for Lincoln. I have to request, at least, that the prisoners I have taken be held, if not as traitors, as prisoners of war. To release them is ruinous. To convict them at this time before a court is next to an impossibility. But if they are kept in prison for six months it will have a great effect.

"The bridge burners and spies ought to be tried at once. And I respectfully request that instructions be forwarded at as early a day as possible, as it needs prompt action to dispose of these cases.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,
"W. B. WOOD, Col. Com. Post.

SECRETARY BENJAMIN'S REPLY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Nov. 25, 1861.

"COL. W. B. WOOD—Sir: Your report of the 20th inst. is received, and I now proceed to give you the desired instructions in relation to the prisoners taken by you among the in East Tennessee.

"1st. All such as can be identified as having been engaged in bridge burning, are to be tried summarily by drum-head court-martial, and, if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging. It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burned bridges.

"2d. All such as have not been so engaged, to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the Government for prisoners of war.

Wherever you can discover that arms are concentrated by these traitors, you will send out detachments, search for and seize the arms. In no case is one of the men known to have been up in arms against the Government to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance. The time for such measures is past. They are all to be held as prisoners of war, and held in jail till the end of the war. Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

Your vigilant enforcement of these orders is earnestly urged by the Government.

Your obd't serv't, J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

P. S.—Judge Patterson, Col. Pickens and other ringleaders of the same class, must be sent at once to Tuscaloosa as prisoners of war.

Here the correspondence closes. Col. Wood was after this transferred at his earnest request to the command of Zollicoffer, a man after his own heart. How many of the prisoners were hanged, how many of their bodies are at this very moment dangling in the air at the scenes of their heroic struggles against invasion, how many houses were desolated and given up to robbery and rapine, how many vile outrages were perpetrated on unprotected women and children, will never be known.

CASCO.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—This remarkable individual has been found in Oswego, according to modern account, which says:

There is living in Oswego, New York, a man named Peter Rozell, who is not less than 118 years old. He was born in Brooklyn in 1743. He lives with his second wife, who is only 63 years old, and consequently 55 years younger than himself. He had from his first marriage 15 children, and 10 from his second, a grand total of 25, all of whom are now living. The oldest is 93 years old; the youngest 42. He was last a father at the age of 76, his wife being 31. The said Peter is in the enjoyment of good health, and visits his neighbors, and his sight and hearing are not in the least impaired. He has smoked for the last hundred years, and it may be calculated, that he has consumed more than a thousand pounds of tobacco during his lifetime.

THE DEFEAT OF ZOLLICOFFER.

The Battle of Mill Spring.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COMMANDERS.

Our correspondent in Kentucky sends us a detailed account of the recent glorious victory on the Cumberland river, but save in minor and comparatively unimportant points, the news has been anticipated from other sources. The following official reports of the battle, however, will be read with interest:

REPORT OF THE THIRD BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, SOMERSET, January 27, 1862.

Brigadier General G. H. Thomas, Commanding First Division:

SIR:—I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report of the part which my brigade took in the battle of the Cumberland on the 19th inst.

Shortly before 7 A. M., Colonel Munson informed me that the enemy had driven in his pickets and were approaching in force. That portion of my brigade with me,—the 9th Ohio and the 2d Minnesota regiments,—were formed and marched to a point near the junction of the Mill Spring and Columbia road and immediately in rear of Wetmore's battery. The 9th Ohio on the right and the 2d Minnesota on the left of the Mill Spring road.

From this point I ordered a company of the 9th Ohio to skirmish the woods to prevent any flank movement of the enemy.

Shortly after this Col. Munson, commanding the 2d Brigade in person, informed me that the enemy was in force and in position on the top of the next hill beyond the woods, and that they forced him to retire.

I ordered my brigade forward through the woods in line of battle, skirting the Mill Spring road. The march of the 2d Minnesota regiment was soon obstructed by the 10th Indiana, which was scattered through the woods waiting for ammunition. In front of them I saw the 4th Kentucky, engaging the enemy, but evidently retiring. At this moment the enemy, with shouts, advanced on them about one hundred yards and took position within the field, on the hill top, near the second fence from the woods. I ordered the 2d Minnesota regiment to move by the flank until it had passed the 10th Indiana and 4th Kentucky, and then deploy to the left of the road. I ordered the 9th Ohio regiment to move through the first cornfield on the right of the road, and take position at the further fence, selecting the best cover possible.

The position of the Minnesota regiment covered the ground formerly occupied by the 10th Indiana and the 4th Kentucky, which brought their right flank within about ten feet of the enemy, when he had advanced on the 4th Kentucky. The 9th Ohio's position checked an attempt on the part of the enemy to flank the position taken by the 2d Minnesota, and consequently brought the left wing almost against the enemy, where he was stationed behind straw stacks and piles of fence rails. Another regiment was stationed immediately in front of the 9th Ohio, well covered by a fence and some woods, a small field not more than eighty yards wide intervening between the positions. The enemy also had possession of a small log house, stable and corn-crib about 50 yards in front of the 9th Ohio. Along the lines of each of the regiments, and from the enemy's front, a hot and deadly fire was opened.

On the right wing of the 2d Minnesota regiment the contest was at first almost hand to hand, the enemy and the Minnesota were poking their guns through the same fence at each other.

However, before the fight continued long in this way, that portion of the enemy contending with the Second Minnesota regiment retired in good order to some rail piles, hastily thrown together the first time which they had advanced upon the 4th Kentucky. This portion of the enemy obstinately maintaining its position, and the balance remaining as before described, a desperate fire was continued for about 30 minutes, with seemingly doubtful result. The importance of possessing the log house, stable and corn crib being apparent, companies A, B, C and D of the 9th Ohio were ordered to flank the enemy on the extreme left, and obtain possession of the house. This done, still the enemy stood firm to his position and won. During this time the artillery of the enemy constantly overshot my brigade.

Seeing the superior number of the enemy and their bravery, I concluded the best mode of settling the contest was to order the 9th Ohio regiment to charge the enemy's position with the bayonet, and turn his right flank. The order was given to the regiment to empty their guns and fix bayonets. This done, it was ordered to charge. Every man sprang to it with alacrity and vociferous cheering. The enemy seemingly prepared to resist it, but before the regiment reached him the line commenced to give way; but few of them stood—possibly ten or twelve.

This took the enemy's flank, and the whole line gave way in great confusion, and the whole turned into a perfect rout. As soon as I could form the regiments of my brigade, I pursued the enemy to the hospital, when you joined the advance. I then moved my command forward, under orders, in line of battle to the foot of Mouldin's Hill, passing on the way one abandoned cannon. The next day we marched into the deserted works of the enemy, and on the following day returned to our camp. At the time of the first advance of the 9th Ohio, I was shot through the right leg below the knee; the other ball passed through my horse, and another through my overcoat, after this I was compelled to go on foot till I got to the hospital of the enemy. About the same time I was shot in the leg my Aid-de-camp, Andrew S. Burt, was wounded in the side.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the company and non-commissioned officers of the two regiments. Notwithstanding they had been called out before breakfast and had not tasted food all day, they conducted themselves throughout like veterans, obeying each command and executing every movement as if they were on parade. Although all the officers of the command evinced the greatest courage and deported themselves under fire in a proper soldierly manner, were I to fail to specify some of them it would be great injustice. Lieut. Andrew S. Burt, Aid-de-camp, of the 18th U. S. Infantry; Hunter Brooks, private, of the 2nd Minnesota, and volunteer Aid-de-camp; Major Gustavus Kaemmerling, commanding the 9th Ohio; Capt. Chas. Joseph, commanding Co. A; Captain Frederick Schroeder, Co. D; George H. Harris, Adjutant of the 9th Ohio Regiment; Col. H. P. Van Cleve; James George, Lieut. Col., and Alexander Wilkins, Major of the 2d Minnesota Regiment, each displayed great valor and judgment in the discharge of their respective duties, so much so in my judgment as to place this country and every honest friend thereof under obligations to them.

In conclusion, permit me, sir, to congratulate you on the victory achieved, and allow me to express the hope that our future efforts will be crowned with the same success.

Attached you will find the number of my force engaged, and also a list of the killed and wounded.

I am respectfully yours,
ROBERT L. McCOOK,
Col. Commanding.

MARTIN BROWN, Act'g Ass't Adj. Gen.

REPORT OF SECOND MINNESOTA REGIMENT.

Col. Robert McCook, 9th Ohio, Commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Department of the Ohio:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken by the 2d Minnesota regiment in the action of the Cumberland on the 19th inst.: About 7 o'clock on the morning of that day, and before breakfast, I was informed by Col. Munson of the 10th Indiana, commanding the 2d Brigade of our Division, that the enemy were advancing in force and that he was holding them in check, and that it was the order of Gen. Thomas that I should form my regiment and march immediately to the scene of action.

Within ten minutes we left our camp and were marching towards the enemy. Arriving at Logan's field, by your order we halted in line of battle, supporting Standart's battery, which was returning the fire of the enemy's guns, whose balls and shells were falling near us.

As soon as the 9th Ohio came up and had taken its position on our right, we continued to march, and after proceeding about half a mile we came upon the enemy, who were posted behind a fence along a road, beyond which was an open field broken by ravines. The enemy opened upon us a galling fire, fought desperately, and a hand to hand fight ensued which lasted about thirty minutes.

The enemy met with so warm a reception in front and afterwards flanked on their left by the 9th Ohio, and on their right by a portion of our left, who, by their well directed fire, drove them from behind their hiding places, gave way, leaving a large number of their dead and wounded on the field. We joined in the pursuit, which continued till near sunset, when we rested on our arms during the night. The next morning we marched into their works, which we found deserted. Six hundred of my regiment were in the engagement, twelve of whom were killed and thirty wounded.

I am well satisfied with the conduct of my entire command during the long and close engagement in which they took part. Where all behave so well I have no desire to make individual distinction.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Col. Commanding 2d Minn. Vols.

LOSS OF 2ND MINNESOTA REGIMENT.

12 killed, 31 wounded.

Company B—Killed, privates H. C. Reynolds, J. B. Cooper, M. Crane, A. Drosco.
Company D—Wm. H. H. Morrow.
Company E—H. R. Thompson.
Company G—Privates F. Bohmbach, G. Rommel, F. Sternehorn, J. Warner.
Company I—Privates S. M. Parker, F. Shneider.

WOUNDED.

Company B—Capt. Wm. Markum, slightly; corporal H. D. Cooper, slightly; Privates W. K. Smith, severely; J. G. Walker, John Rigel, G. White, J. P. Chamber, all slightly.
Company E—Privates J. M. [illegible], severely; J. R. Brown, C. P. Besse, slightly.
Company G—Sergeant A. Morganstein, slightly; privates F. Kiefer, severely; C. Schultz, C. Yanke, B. H. Hammen, Wm. Pratt, Wm. Kempes, Geo. Dehning, all slightly.
Company I—2d Lieut. T. Shout, severely; private H. Clinton, slightly.
Company K—Sergeant G. McDonough, severely; corporals T. V. Hotchkiss, A. T. Grant, J. B. Pomeroy, all slightly; privates J. Benson, H. F. Coop, A. Partman, Wm. K. Buskins, I. Smith, P. S. Barnett, F. Johnson, G. Plowman, C. F. Westland, all slightly.

REPORT OF THE 9TH OHIO.

The bugle called the 9th Regiment O. V. together on the morning of the 19th inst. Led by acting Lieut. Col. Kaemmerling, the regiment marched out of camp to meet the enemy, who was reported approaching against us on the road leading from Cumberland river to Logan's farm. The regiment proceeded in line of battle to the scene of action, about 1½ miles from the camp. At a point this side of the thick woods separating the enemy from us, Company K was ordered to take position on a side road and to skirmish the bush, for the purpose of protecting us against any flank attack. The remaining eight companies (company G was on grand guard on the other side of our camp, and were left there), proceeded on a quick step through the woods to the place of battle, and no sooner had they reached the edge of the wood, when they were ordered to attack the enemy. The latter were posted in force on the edge of and in the woods opposite us, and was separated from us by two open cornfields, both of which were burned. Our main wing touched the main road leading to the Cumberland, and was separated by the same from the right wing of the 2d Minnesota.

With loud hurrahs our boys, most gallantly led by Major Kaemmersling, advanced upon the enemy, extending themselves all over the first of the two cornfields, and taking stand along and behind the fence. Brisk and heavy firing at once began from both sides and continued for about half an hour. At last, Companies A, B, C and D, from our right, made a flank movement by left wheel, and after opening a terrible fire against the enemy's left wing, they, together with the remaining companies, made a bayonet charge, driving the enemy from his position with loud shouts. The enemy immediately fled precipitately, leaving behind their dead and wounded, their knapsacks, provisions, etc. Our men hastily pursued and made a large number of prisoners.

Company K, detailed as stated above, had been ordered to rejoin the main body, but failing to find it, fell in with the 2d Minnesota, participating in the action on the left wing of said regiment.

The strength of our regiment during the action was 3 staff officers, 1 staff bugler, 21 company officers, 93 non-commissioned officers, 505 privates, and 8 buglers—in all 623.

[Signed.] GEO. H. HARRIS,
Adjutant 9th Reg't O. V.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.

Speech of Hon. J. A. Gurley in Congress—Who is Holding Back the Army?—Failure of the "Anaconda" Plan—Light Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1862.

Mr. GURLEY of Ohio got the floor and discussed the miserable failure of the past campaign. It was useless, he said, to attempt to disguise a fact almost everywhere recognized, that we must have a more active and practical war policy in Congress, in the Cabinet, but more especially in the field; or we might prepare for a foreign and domestic war of several years' duration. Proceeding, as at present, with our military campaign, it would be no strange thing to have the "Southern Confederacy" acknowledged by Foreign Powers, and our Government would then stand before the civilized world humiliated and disgraced. Our army had long been ready, and our soldiers were burning with a desire to strike at the traitors, and panting for the battle-field.

We had earnestly cast about for a bold and daring leader ready for the great contest, and it is painful to confess at this late day that the country has looked in vain for a Commander-in-Chief, exhibiting the will and the requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forces on to victory. He asked what stood in the way of meeting the enemy? Was it the fear that somebody would be hurt, or did the ghost of Bull Run hover about the minds of our commanding generals? We had lost more men by disease and sickness during the last five months than we should have probably lost in half a dozen general engagements, and hundreds of millions of money had been spent, and one of the largest armies of the world gathered, to remain comparatively idle, and become weak and demoralized by inactivity. If we desired the respect of our own people, and the moral support of the world, we would strike out boldly for victory, and trust to good powder, to well aimed guns and to God. It would be better to meet with occasional reverses rather than to remain inactive. If we did not fight with justice, right and human freedom on our side, our people would become discouraged, the Treasury bankrupt, and the Government brought into contempt. *Did a General stand in the way to hold in check more than half a million of men, take him out of the way*, give his place to another, if there be no other remedy. Generals, of themselves, are nothing in this contest, when thrown into the balance against the honor and integrity of the Union. If the Angel Gabriel commanded our forces, and failed to march against the enemy, he would petition to the Court to which he holds allegiance for his instant dismissal.

This war had reached a point where kid gloves, pleasant words, and gilded promises were of no use. The hour demanded hard words, and harder blows. This contest must close either in the ruin of a Republic that has been the admiration of the world, and possibly the destruction of civil and religious freedom in America, or in the perfect supremacy of law and order, and the stability of our institutions. He had faith in the latter result, for revolutions move the world forward—never backward. He asked the Clerk to read a passage from the Richmond *Dispatch*, showing up our military blunders. Its truthfulness, he said, could not be denied. We had let slip golden opportunities for crushing this rebellion and of achieving brilliant victories.

The great cause of dissatisfaction among our troops was that they were not permitted to strike at the rebels. He preferred no charges against the commander-in-Chief, but in his judgment the man did not live who could successfully command 600,000 men, scattered over a territory of two thousand miles. Yet the destiny of this Republic had long hung upon the will of a single man. No other Government invested its generals with such unlimited authority. No man had been found great enough to use the supreme command of even three hundred thousand soldiers. A part of the tremendous burden thrown upon the shoulders of our General should be removed and divided, so as to call out the best energies of the best officers, and secure great unity of action. Thus far our commanders have been the *victims of some fixed, unalterable plans*, the fruit of one mind, which plan had accomplished but one marked result. *It had prevented five hundred thousand men from attempting precisely what they came together to accomplish*; that was to fight and whip the enemy. The very men who must receive the shock of battle were those who complained most of inactivity. He said that if the question were left to them, ten out of twelve would say there had been no necessity for the delay of the past four months.

He revealed no secret when he stated that the great plan was to strike at all points. It was a simple impossibility that every arrangement was to be made in Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia, so that as by a single click of the clock all would rush upon the enemy at once, and crush the rebellion at a single blow. Whatever our army accomplished must be as our troops in Kentucky had gloriously done; not by a signal from Washington, but by striking boldly at the enemy where they might be found. Why should the great army of the Union be idle when soldiers and civilians everywhere were imploring for action? East Tennessee had asked for 10,000 men for defense against the rebels. The prayer had been answered by the announcement that no troops could be spared from the army of the Potomac. Yet there were absent from that army a few days ago, and it was about the general average on business of pleasure, or other objects, nearly 1,000 officers and 7,000 privates, an army of themselves as large as was required to save Tennessee. It was not necessary to go to Tennessee for an illustration of the *want of enterprise and daring on the part of the controlling manager of the army*.

He had it from authority, and it could not be questioned, that some three weeks ago from ten to fifteen thousand Confederates, were virtually in the power of a division of our army, numbering about 40,000. Gen. Lander sent a messenger to Gen. Kelly saying, in substance, "join me," and Gen. Kelly, without the knowledge of such a messenger, sent one of his own bearing a similar message. Meanwhile, one of these Generals, telegraphed to Gen. Banks to advance on one side while he advanced from the other; but, unfortunately, they telegraphed at the same time to headquarters in reference to what was going on, when an answer came in the form of an order "*not to advance*," *accompanied with a reprimand for even any suggestion of the kind*. That a battle would have sadly broken in upon some great plan was quite probable. It might have finished the "great anaconda," as the newspapers had expressed it. But it must not be forgotten that the mammoth reptile that was to draw within his folds and crush the rebellion at a single sweep of his tail had already swallowed up all our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Less than thirty days ago General Halleck sent forward 3,000 cavalry against Gen. Price, and was about to follow it up with 10,000 infantry, with every prospect of success, when the order came from a "superior officer" *to halt!* Was not this characteristic of the whole war? The battle of Fredericktown, Mo., and the recent battle in Kentucky, were both fought without orders from Washington.

Our soldiers are pitifully bemoaning for an advance. The reason opportunities were not embraced to strike effectively was for fear the great anaconda might be stirred up too soon, and some brilliant and poetical scheme dashed to pieces. This was no time and place for flattery. Our people were sleeping on a volcano. The voice of our people was against the inaction of our army. If something was not done the raising of the blockade was not at all impossible. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent, and the largest army ever raised on this continent remains comparatively idle and demoralized by continued inactivity. But who is the leader? Echo answers in the far distance, where.

We have let slip the golden opportunity to crush out rebellion and achieve a permanent victory. We have failed to follow up signal success when we have landed on the enemy's shores. As to the declaration that our soldiers entered the army only for pay, and would not fight, it was false as falsehood itself—he almost said as false as hell. *They are not permitted to strike at the rebels*. Bitter complaints are made because they are held back for months when victory was right before them and in their grasp.

As to the army of the Potomac, he would merely say "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." Untie your red tape, and our troops in the West will soon find their way to New Orleans or perish in the attempt. They had long heard of a forward movement, and now one is to be made when the mud dries up, or it may be postponed till June next, and then the weather will be altogether too hot. 10,000 or 15,000 men might have been quietly sent to Western Virginia, and finished the war by a single blow. A hundred thousand men would have leaped at the order to go. The people demand more energy and zeal here, and for the army to move forward against the enemy at all hazzards. Give our Western Generals power to march against the enemy at will, and the war, so far as the South is concerned, would close in ninety days, with the possession of the Mississippi to the Gulf. He referred to the blockade of the Potomac as a cause for shame, and intimated that the President was anxious that the war should be prosecuted with vigor. In conclusion he said he saw a streak of light ahead, resting upon the chair of the new Secretary of War—a man who, if report spoke truly, was brave like Ben Wade of Ohio, a good combination of "Old Hickory" and Zack Taylor, with a mind of his own, a brain to plan and a mind to execute. That officer would be likely to push on the war with all the vigor that characterized the people in raising so vast and mighty an army.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON---THE LANE EXPEDITION---THE COMMISSION TO THE PRISONERS.

The Department of the Potomac Enlarged.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1862.

If Gen. Hunter takes command of the expedition from Fort Leavenworth southward, the campaign will be conducted on the same principles regarding slavery as if Lane commanded.

Frank Blair's Confiscation and Colonization bill will come up before the House on Tuesday.

Col. Kerrigan got into a fight at Willard's Hotel with a Union man from New Orleans. Kerrigan drew his revolver and called out, "I will draw a line here. You fight for the South, I for the North. The bystanders separated them. There has been great commotion in official circles about the diversion of mortars to the Atlantic sea-board from the Mississippi flotilla, for which they were originally ordered by the Ordnance Department.

Secretary Stanton has declined to associate Ely with Commissioners Ames and Fish, on the ground that his being a member of the Government might complicate matters with the others. Commissioners, he says, go to visit the sick who are in prison.

By a general order from the head-quarters of the army the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are added to the limits of the department of the Potomac.

The Secretary of War directs that officers and soldiers of the United States, who are, or may be, prisoners of war, shall, during their imprisonment be considered entitled to and receive the same pay as if they were doing active duty.

From Springfield---The State Constitutional Convention.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 1, 1862.

The Convention is fast usurping the power of both the legislative and administrative branches of the Government; in fact, it may now be called a Committee of State Safety, after the fashion of French revolutionary times.

To-day, in Committee of the Whole, was passed by a large vote the first section of Judge Purple's Banking article. This section abolishes by ordinance all the banks now in existence in this State.

The Republican members, and many Douglas Democrats bitterly opposed the section, but it passed in spite of them. There is much feeling in consequence.

Another resolution instructing the Governor and other State officers to suspend action in relation to claims of the Illinois Central Railroad for transportation of troops, &c., was passed. The Republicans and many Douglas Democrats opposed the insertion of the word "instruct," but the Democrats pressed it to the last. The last resolution was passed by a vote of 33 ayes to 32 noes. There is much feeling in consequence of these acts.

[To the Associated Press.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1st.—A resolution was adopted to-day, calling on the State Treasurer for copies of all advertisements inviting proposals for war bonds, and copies of proposals received.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Buckmaster, requesting and instructing army contractors and State officers to suspend further action on claims of the Illinois Central Railroad. It excited considerable debate.

A motion to strike out the word "instruct"—the minority denying the power of the Convention over the Executive Department of the Government—It was lost, ayes 26, noes 32. The resolution was adopted, ayes 33, noes 31.

The report of the Committee on Banks and Currency was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and sections one and two adopted, with slight amendment.

An effort was made to strike out that portion of section 1 which provides that it shall take effect immediately and remain in force as part of the Constitution, unless rejected by the people on the ground that the Convention did not have power delegated to adopt any amendment without submission to the people.

FROM CAIRO---ANOTHER MOVEMENT PROMISED--TROOPS STILL ARRIVING.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, February 1, 1862.

Another mammoth expedition is doubtless on foot. The force comprising this movement will be greater than that of the late reconnoissance. The destination, time of departure, and commander, are still a secret.

The river at Fort Holt has flooded the ground lately occupied by the 28th regiment, and is still rising. The 16th Illinois, which arrived last night, and was ordered to Fort Holt, has been transferred to Bird's Point. Also the 32d Illinois, Colonel John A. Logan, arrived here this afternoon.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, February 1, 1862.

Thomas C. Fletcher has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General for Missouri.

Seventeen additional prisoners have been released from McDowell College since yesterday.

A letter from Jefferson City says Gen. Pope is expected to make his headquarters there in a few days, and that the Governor's mansion has been selected for that purpose.

Capt. McFarland's company of the 11th Iowa, recently levied on the property of Harry Larimore, about two miles from Fulton, Calloway county, by order of the Provost Marshal, and fifty brood mares, sixty mules, one hundred and fifty sheep, and one hundred cattle, were taken. Larimore has been known as a notorious rebel in that section, and until now has escaped a visit.

A gentleman from Fredericktown reports that a large number of Jeff. Thompson's men have entered that place and taken the oath of allegiance.

Accident on N. C. Railroad of Pa.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1.—A collision, attended with serious consequences, occurred on the Northern Central Railroad yesterday morning. A freight train and a repair train collided at a bend in the road near Cockeysville, Md. One man, a workman on the road, was instantly killed, and four others injured, two of them seriously.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—A party of rebels under J. C. Morgan of Lexington captured five telegraphers near Campbellsville, with all their implements and wagons, and burned a church at the station. All quiet below.

From Leavenworth---More Military Nigger-Catching.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, February 1st, 1862.

Indignation of the strongest character is gathering in the hearts of the people of Kansas, from the fact that the army under Major General Halleck is being used in catching fugitive slaves and restoring them to traitor masters. They are daily prostituting the soil of Kansas by pursuing the flying fugitives across the border and using Federal bayonets to force them back to traitor masters.

Washington News and Gossip.

[VIA NEW YORK.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The special of the New York *Tribune*, from Washington, says Jesse D. Bright will be expelled from the Senate, but probably not till Tuesday, as there will be a long executive session on Monday.

The postal receipts for letters carried during the last quarter of 1861 are but little less than during the same period last year, when the mails went all over the Union. The cost of transportation is $3,000,000 less.

A new development in reference to the Morgan purchase of vessels for the Government has just been made. It appears that before the Savannah steamers were sold, the owners agreed to give a certain broker two per cent. if he would sell the property to the Government. He sold to Morgan to whom he paid two and a half per cent. The broker now sues the owners for his two per cent. The owner contests the claim, insists he is not bound to pay, and declares he can prove that a plan was formed by some parties to fleece the Government in the purchase of these ships by making five per cent.; an exorbitant price. The matter will be exposed in court.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch states that private letters received in Washington from persons abroad, confirm the impression that the governments of England, France and Spain meditate an early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. This recognition, it will be pretended, is made in the cause of humanity.

It is now confidently asserted that there are not ten Republican members of the House who are at present prepared to advocate the immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves. All hope of legislation favorable to this class of politicians is abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and the Constitution and enforcing the laws, is said to be omnipotent in the House.

The *Herald's* dispatch says the President has submitted to Congress the correspondence in reference to the Spanish bark seized by a United States cruiser, and brought in as a prize. Moses Taylor, who was approved by the Government and accepted by the Spanish Minister as the referee in the case, has awarded $2,791.91 damages to be paid by the Government to the master of the bark.

A deserter from the North Carolina cavalry, who gives his name as N. T. Emmett, confirms the statements of previous deserters, as to the condition of the rebel troops and entrenchments about Manassas. The term of enlistment of more than 80,000 men, he alleges, will expire at the end of this month. Of this number not one-tenth will re-enlist, and if an attempt at coercion is made, he prophecies desperate and bloody resistance.

The President, the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster General have been in consultation with parties from the West to-day, in regard to the frauds in the Quartermaster's Department at Cairo. Frauds in the way of contracts are said to exist, which will be investigated to the fullest extent.

The Investigating Committee find that various parties in Philadelphia claim from Government, for army supplies of different kinds, over $16,000,000.

Specimens of some of the goods for the payment of which a portion of this enormous sum is demanded, were brought here by the Committee, and is positive evidence that the Government has been defrauded. Messrs. Covode and Odell reported the results of their investigation to the Secretary of War to-day.

The Richmond *Dispatch* admits that the aggregate force of the rebels now in the field is but 250,000.

Commander John S. Worden, and Lieut. S. S. Green, U. S. Navy, have been ordered to the Ericsson Battery. Com. Worden is the Lieut. Worden whom Bragg arrested at Pensacola in May last, and who lingered in the county jail of Montgomery, Ala., so many months.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The stock market took a heavy downward surge to-day, amounting at one time almost to a panic, under the influence of the unfavorable news by the Africa yesterday.

The decline in some instances is equal to 4 per cent, with heavy sales, but at the close a decided rally, some descriptions recovering from half to one per cent. from the lowest point.

The real cause of the decline is seen in the heavy fall of stocks which were most affected by the belligerent attitude of England on the Mason and Slidell capture.

The money market is unchanged. Small sales of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes at 2¼ per cent. discount at the board.

The special Washington dispatch of the *Commercial* says that Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured last night. He strongly advocated emancipation.

It is reported that the transports of Burnside's expedition were nearly all of heavier draft than reported by the owners. This was the cause of all the difficulty at Hatteras Bar.

The House Committee on Ways and Means were confident to-day in their ability to pass the legal tender clause of the hundred million note bill.

The *Tribune's* dispatch letter received this morning from one of the most distinguished merchants in New York, says that more than eight bank Presidents of that city coincide with Gallatin's views.

Secretary Chase's answer to the Committee of Ways and Means was received this morning. Their resolution required him to express his opinion as to the propriety and necessity of the immediate passage by Congress of Spaulding's Legal Tender bill. The Secretary begins by saying that the condition of the Treasury is such that the Committee's bill should be passed at the earliest practicable moment.

The general features of the bill he admits to be correct and to have his approval.

In regard to the legal tender feature, he urges the passage of his scheme of banking recommended in his report as a means for funding considerable amounts of the public stocks.

He recommends economy, and concludes by suggesting some important formal amendments, which in no way affect the principles of the bill.

BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

It is About to Move to its Destination.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—The Ericsson from Hatteras has arrived. The Ericsson brings nothing later, except that the Burnside expedition was about to move to its destination. When the Ericsson left Hatteras Inlet the weather was too rough to land troops.

From the South via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31.—A prisoner of war named Taylor, of Cincinnati, has arrived here by a flag of truce, from Richmond. He says that Gen. Beauregard has left for Kentucky, taking with him 15,000 men from Manassas, and that Jefferson Davis is to take command in person of the troops at Manassas, after his inauguration as President, on the 22d of February.

The greatest panic prevails at Norfolk and Richmond in regard to the Burnside Expedition, and Mr. Taylor says he was accompanied to Norfolk, a man who was very watchful not to let him carry any papers with him. From this it is supposed they must have obtained some important information.

It was understood at Richmond that General Beauregard would reach there on Saturday, on his way to Kentucky.

The opinion at Richmond was that the Merrimac was a failure.

Disastrous Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—A fire broke out last night in the granite block Nos. 285 and 287 Washington street, occupied by John H. Pray & Sons, carpet dealers, Jno. B. Davis & Co., and Wm. R. Storms & Co., dry goods dealers. The building was owned by the heirs of Franklin Dexter. The loss is $50,000, which is mostly insured.

Jayhawking Between Kansas and Missouri.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative.]

On Wednesday last a party of horse thieves, about thirty in number, went into Buchanan county, Mo., and stole a large amount of property from W. L. Irvine. They were pursued by some fifty persons who overtook the villains at Geary City, in Doniphan county, where a somewhat severe skirmish was fought. It is said that seventeen jayhawkers and three Missourians were killed and several wounded on both sides.

Capt. Williams, who is stationed with his company at Atchison, was ordered up to Geary to protect the citizens and clean out the jayhawkers. We hope he has been successful and that the cut-throat Cleveland is among the slain.

Atchison and Doniphan counties have been long enough infested by these marauders.

The Second Artillery.

By reference to the following General Order it will be seen that the organization of the Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery is complete:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 8, 1862.

General Orders No. 15.

The companies commanded by officers designated below are hereby assigned to the Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, Col. Thomas L. Mather commanding:

Captain Peter Davidson.
Captain Riley Madison.
Captain John W. Powell.
Captain Caleb Hopkins.
Captain Frederick Sparrestrom.
Captain Andrew Steinbeck.
Captain Charles W. Keith.
Captain Benjamin F. Rogers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
ALLEN C. FULLER, Adj't General.
JOHN L. LOURIE, Ass't Adj't General.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Dwelling House in a good location in this city (South Side preferred) in exchange for a small farm near a place of 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, in Minnesota, and Merchandise or Iowa Lands. An incumbrance will be assumed if not too large. Address Post Office Box 615, giving location, description, price, &c.

WANTED—A Situation as Book-Keeper or Assistant Book-Keeper in a Commission House, or in any wholesale business where I can make myself useful. Salary moderate. Address "H," Post Office Box 2463, Chicago.

WANTED—A competent Book-Keeper. Salary moderate. Address with references, Box 2469, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—An experienced Lady wishes a situation in some respectable family as Housekeeper or Seamstress, and is qualified to teach children if required. Address Post Office Box 3892, stating real name and address. References given and required.

WANTED—To Exchange five thousand dollars worth of Liquors, one thousand dollars worth of Cigars, two dozen good Sewing Machines, for Improved Farms or well located lands in Iowa, Illinois or Wisconsin. Also, city property and good horses will be received in exchange. Fifteen or twenty per cent cash will be required down. The above stock to be exchanged in lots to suit customers. Address Post Office Box 3291.

WANTED—To Exchange a $1,000 Mortgage, due on the 25th day of July, 1862, secured on a good farm in Iowa, 80 acres of first quality of Pine Land in Michigan, and two fine lots with improvements, located at Garden Prairie, Ill., and some cash, for a stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes or other Merchandise. Apply at Merchandise Exchange Office, No. 102 Washington street, Room No. 9, or address Post Office Box 213, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a good business man, a position in some good house, where he can make himself generally useful. Wholesale Grocery, or Commission preferred, having been engaged in that business for the last six years. Would have no objection to travel. Good references given. Address "G," Box 2194, with name and place of interview.

WANTED—Immediately at 15 Congress street, an experienced Cook. German Protestant preferred. Good references required.

WANTED—A situation in some Wholesale Drug, Paint or Grocery House, by a young man twenty years of age, who desires to remove to the West. He has been for the last nine years in an A 1 Wholesale Commission House in New York City. First-class references can be given as to respectability and business capacity. Address "CLARENCE," office of this paper.

$5 REWARD.—DOG LOST.—A Newfoundland Pup, about six months old, black with the exception of feet, tip of tail and a stripe on his forehead and breast. The above reward will be paid upon delivery of said dog to the Tribune Office, 51 Clark street, or for information that will lead to his recovery.

FOR SALE.—The two story Frame Dwelling House, No. 287 Wabash avenue, together with Barn and the Lot. The House is nearly new and contains twelve rooms, is well finished throughout. A portion of the purchase money may remain on time. For particulars inquire of J. A. WHITAKER, No. 191 South Water street.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 112 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—A Front Chamber suitable for man and wife, and rooms for single gentlemen, with day board, to be had at 121 State street, second house north of Madison street, east side of State street.

BOARDING.—Two men will find a nice comfortable small-sized room, with fire, at 287 Washington street. Room and Board, including fire, $3.50 per week each. An Eastern family.

KEROSENE OIL LIGHTS DON'T FREEZE UP.—We can attach our Lamps to Gas Fixtures at a very small expense and you can get twice the amount of light for the same amount of money at MERRILL & ROBINSON'S, 85 Randolph street.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Several fine Residences an improved Lots in this city for sale at a bargain. Apply at the Real Estate Office of J. P. OLINGER, No. 86 Clark street, Room No. 4.

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Furniture plain, but neat and in good order; House has five rooms and kitchen. A bargain given. Inquire at 84 South Halsted street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF DEEDS, and other writings, taken for every State and Territory of the United States, by PHIL. A. HOYNE, General Commissioner and Notary, Post Office Building.

LAST LECTURE of the COURSE BY PROF. O. S. FOWLER, ON INTELLECT AND MEMORY AND THEIR CULTIVATION.
To commence at 7½ o'clock, and close with PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.
SINGLE ADMISSION.......15 CENTS.
LADIES ADMITTED TO THIS LECTURE FREE.
Professional Examinations daily at Sherman House.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Bernhard Steele and Oscar L. American, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm must be settled with O. L. American and Jacob Smith, who will retain the firm of O. L. American & Co., and continue the Wholesale Dry Goods Business.
O. L. AMERICAN, BERNHARD STEELE, JACOB SMITH.
Chicago, January 13th, 1862.

NOTICE.—A Regular Meeting of the MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION Will be held at their rooms, On Monday Evening, Feb. 3d, at 7½ O'clock.
Important resolutions, and matters of interest connected with the Merchants' Association of New York, will be under consideration. MERRIL LADD, Secretary.

FOR SALE, STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
Said Mills are situated on a Railroad, about twenty-five miles from Chicago, Ill., within stone's throw of Station House. The Building is 30 by 40 feet upright, with basement, engine room seperate, and a well of never-failing water in basement to supply engine.
MACHINERY:
One fifteen horse power Engine, in good order; with boiler nearly new; two of Baxter's Portable Flouring Mills, in perfect order, with fixtures; one of Baxter's Smutt Mills; one Bolt and Fixtures; together with all of the fixtures with said Mills. A clear title to the same to be given.
The above presents rare inducements to any person with small capital wishing to engage in Merchant Flouring Business. The Mill is now running as a Custom Mill, and doing a good business. Address "CLARK," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

JUST OPENED! A FRESH SUPPLY OF LADIES' PACES. GRAVES & IRVINE, No. 78 LAKE STREET.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Chief Commissary Subsistence, District of Cairo, CAIRO, ILL., January 30th, 1862.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 8th, 1862, for supplying the troops operating in the field in and from the District of Cairo (Cape Girardeau excepted) with Fresh Beef until May 1st, 1862.
The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality, in quarters with and equal proportion of each (Necks and Shanks to be excluded) and to be delivered to the troops in such quantities and at such times and places as the commanding officers of the troops may direct.
Separate proposals will be received for supplying troops operating from each post or particular division.
Good and sufficient securities will be required for the fulfillment of the contract. Each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will (if his bid be accepted) sign the contract.
Bids will be received from those only known to be loyal to the United States, and those to whom the contracts are awarded will be required to sign an agreement, a copy of which may be seen at this office.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the bids offered.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."
B. DuBERRY, Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Cooley, Farwell & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm, by mutual agreement this day entered into between the parties, will be closed by Francis B. Cooley, John V. Farwell and Marshall Field, who by said agreement are authorized to perform all acts necessary in liquidation of the business of said firm.
Dated, this 1st day of February, 1862.
FRANCIS B. COOLEY, JOHN V. FARWELL, S. WADSWORTH, MARSHALL FIELD.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY, OLD RYE WHISKY, OLD IRISH WHISKY, OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
Pure Holland Gin, Pure Jamaica Rum, Fine Old Port Wine, Fine Old Sherry Wine, Fine Old Maderia Wine, Fine Old Brandys, Genuine Scotch Ale, Genuine Irish Porter.
All of the above guaranteed Pure and at Moderate Prices.
SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, opposite Tremont House.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Chicago.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and dealer in FRUIT AND PRODUCE, No. 98 State street, P. O. Box 236. [illegible]

TO PRINTERS—A RARE CHANCE.—A Cap Hand Press for sale. Price 100 dollars. [illegible] Address WM H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO NOS. 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for MEN'S WEAR.
They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones.
Call and Examine their Stock, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000!
Which is the property of Policy Holders.
This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country.
As its rates of premiums are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in.
Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for ten, twenty or fifty years hence.
Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and application for Insurance received by
B. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago.
H. B. MERRILL, Agent for Wisconsin, Post Office address Milwaukee.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building. LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SHAACK, No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47. Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN KEROSENE, COAL, AND CARBON OILS, Lamps and Chandeliers Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c. AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

WALSH'S BOOKSELLER'S AGENCY. BOOKSELLER'S AGENCY. BOOKSELLER'S AGENCY. BOOKSELLER'S AGENCY. NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY. NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY. NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY. NEWS-VENDER'S AGENCY.
I would respectfully invite the attention of the trade throughout the Northwest to my facilities for the prompt packing and forwarding of Newspapers, Books, Periodicals, Magazines, stationery, &c. &c., at unusually low prices. I am General Agent for most of the Eastern Weekly's and Monthly's which I supply at publishers prices, adding only freight. I have UNRIVALLED FACILITIES, And guarantee satisfaction in all cases. I sell at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.
Send for a Price List, and give me a trial. Box 4493. JOHN R. WALSH, Corner Madison St. and Custom House Place.
☞ Refer to the Publishers of the Tribune, Journal, Times and Post.

COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS should send for a PRICE LIST to SHEAR & CO., WHOLESALE NEWSDEALERS, PACKERS AND FORWARDERS OF NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Books and Stationery.
Our Eastern connections and railroad facilities enable us to supply the trade with every article in our line with the utmost despatch and at the lowest prices. Chicago Daily Papers supplied at publishers' rates; all the Eastern Weeklies furnished at a cent advance on the wholesale price, with Express charges paid. Orders for Foreign Publications and all miscellaneous goods promptly filled.
SHEAR & CO., P. O. Box 2704. 38 Griswold street, Chicago.
L. N. SHEAR & CO., 53 Hudson street, New York.

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish 10,000 SAP BUCKETS. Parties wanting them will do well to apply soon, at 23 South Water Street. NATHANIEL WHITE, Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Wooden and Willow Ware.

For Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.)
The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships,
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 13 LaSalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.
Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 13 Lake-st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The tone of the Ministerial papers in England, which is that of a bully who has gained an advantage, is by no means satisfactory to the lovers of peace there or in the United States. In spite of the great concession which our Government has made in the surrender of Mason and Slidell—a concession which will gain us the respect of all the world save only John Bull and his ally of the South—mutterings of discontent and threats of hostility continue to load the columns of the journals that were madly fierce for war; and the return of that fraternal feeling which was predicted as a consequence of a prompt compliance with Lord John Russell's demand, seems as far as ever from realization. The future of the relations of the two countries, predicted by the events of the present, is not encouraging. A single fact which more than anything else that has transpired, shows the animus of those in power, has just come to light in England. The narrative is short:

When Mason and Slidell were seized, Mr. Seward lost no time in sending a sufficiently explicit note to Mr. Adams, our Minister at the Court of St. James, disclaiming that the act of Commodore Wilkes was the act of the Government at Washington. This was the first note to which the affair gave rise, and this was by Mr. Adams promptly communicated to Lord John Russell. But, although the proof that there was no disposition on the part of the Americans to insult Great Britain for the purpose of bringing on a quarrel, was in possession of the English Ministry, the *Post*, its organ, in an article unparalleled for its studious concealment of the truth of which its editor must have been informed, slurred the matter over in such way that a grossly erroneous impression was left on the English mind; and to that impression, conveyed by implication, was due the excitement which for a brief period turned all England upside down. Had the *Post* told the truth, and the English public been informed that the seizure was without the authority of the Washington Cabinet, and that no insult or wrong was intended, the whirlwind would not have been awakened. But it suited the Ministry, for reasons not yet developed, but which we fear still exist, to permit the war fever to rage, though a long, desolating and unnecessary struggle might follow.

This, we say, is the most alarming indication which comes to us from the other side. The clamor of the journals might be disregarded, and the demand for the restoration of Mason and Slidell excused; but when we see that the actual rulers of the British Empire, are so careless of the friendly relations of the two countries as to permit the English people and press to lash themselves into fury, when a word would have calmed down the excitement, we may be sure that the outgivings from Ministerial sources, which threaten the recognition of the rebel States, the breaking of our blockade, and perhaps forcible intervention to compel the restoration of peace upon terms which England and France may dictate, are not without significance which the supporters of the do-nothing policy in our domestic war will do well to heed. They give us fair warning of what is to come. Upon the heads of those, who, while professing to love the Union, refuse to lay a finger on slavery, be the curses of posterity, if this Republic is destroyed!

TAXED FOR THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY.

Reader, how much money are you willing to subscribe to preserve Southern slavery? How many dollars will you put down to prevent the slaves of the rebels from helping your side? How large a mortgage, bearing seven per cent. interest, are you willing to give on your property—real and personal—to prevent the emancipation of the loyal slaves of rebel owners?

You reply, *not a cent*, "nary red." Be not so fast. You have been subscribing money. You have been mortgaging your property, as your taxes for the next fifty years will prove to the most obtuse intellect, to no other end than the preservation and the perpetuity of slavery. A national debt is a mortgage on property of the most unmistakable kind; the taxes paid are the interest on it. The war is costing a million and a half a day, and no time can be named when it will be terminated by the suppression of the rebellion, on the principles on which it has been waged thus far. An army of two hundred thousand men fighting on the principles advocated by Gen. Lane, costing less than half a million a day, would end the rebellion by completely crushing it in less than six months. But slavery would get its death blow at the same time. The revolt and its cause would be buried in one grave.

If the rebellion can be quelled by conducting the war in one way, at one-third of the cost in money, by the employment of one-third of the men, and at a sacrifice of but one-third the lives, who should be held responsible for not adopting this cheaper, easier and safer method? The four hundred thousand extra men and the million of dollars unnecessarily expended daily, should be charged to the account of those who resist the adoption of a vigorous and efficient system of tactics. Why should the loyal people of the North have a mortgage of thirty millions laid on their property every month, in order to preserve slavery to rebels? Why should a parcel of croaking "conservatives" be allowed to procrastinate the war, and jeopardize the existence of the Union, for no better end than that 350,000 rebels may remain in possession of 4,000,000 of loyal colored people? Ask men to subscribe their proportion of $365,000,000 a year to maintain slavery, and 99 out of every 100 will refuse to give a dollar; yet in another way they are doing that very thing. They are subscribing a million a day to have the war so conducted, that "whether "the rebellion succeeds or fails, the condi-"tion of no human being will be changed "from slavery to freedom." The President, a majority of the Cabinet, a majority of Congress, and a vast majority of the people, are for the cheapest, most efficient and more expeditious mode of crushing the rebellion and ending the war. But the "conservative" slavery savers, hang back on the breeching, and howl dismally lest their heart's idol may be smashed. But we protest in the name of the loyal masses that it is wickedly unjust to assess a million of dollars per day on the Union people for the support and protection of the practice of slavery enjoyed by the rebels. Why should we of the loyal States be ground to the dust by war taxes, in order that parricides may keep four millions of loyal people in bondage?

Mr. Colfax and the Proposed Tax Upon Newspapers.

[From the Washington Star.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 27, 1862.

To the Editor of the Star:

So far from "Mr. Colfax proposing to legislate with reference to the penny press of the country," by the imposition of a stamp tax, or a tax on circulation, as you state in the *Star*, I am and have been inflexibly opposed to it. Understanding that the Ways and Means Committee intended to propose such a tax, so as to raise about two millions from the newspaper press, I endeavored to anticipate and supersede it by raising nearly that same amount in another way, namely: by requiring all papers sent in mail trains on routes sustained by the Government at heavy cost for carrying the mails, to pay postage to the Department, whether inside or outside of the mail bags. This, if successful, would have insured the defeat of the other. The press, however, condemned it severely and caused its rejection. But I shall nevertheless oppose the other plan, believing it unwise and unjust. Respectfully, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Colfax, had it become a law, would have been a failure, *as a revenue measure*. It is doubtful whether the Department would have made a dollar of profit by the monopoly, unless the postage charges had also been raised. The result would have been immense damage to publishers, and no *net* revenue to the Department. And here are some of our reasons for so thinking:

The average postage on prepaid newspapers is about *one-third* of a cent per copy. The postage on a letter is *three cents*, and its weight but one fourth as much as a newspaper. Consequently, the postage derived from conveying a pound weight of letters is *thirty-six times as great* as that from a pound of newspapers. If all the newspapers were forced into the mails, these results would certainly follow:

1st. The railroads would increase their charges for conveying so many thousand extra tons of matter.

2d. The number of clerks at all the leading Post Offices would have to be increased, in order to handle, distribute and get off in season for the trains, the great addition of mail matter.

3d. It would be necessary to put more route agents on mail trains. Where one man does the work now, it would take two or three.

4th. A large per cent. of the postage received would go into the pockets of postmasters for their commissions, as is provided by law.

After making these deductions to pay the increased charges of transportations of clerks at post offices, of route agents and postmasters' commissions, how much would there be left of the postage collected? A careful calculation will show that there would not remain a dollar. It would all be eat up in expenses. The pay of a clerk or route agent would consume each day the whole postage collected on one thousand copies of a daily paper. And after the railroad charges and postmasters' commissions would be taken out, the pay of a clerk would consume the remaining fraction on five to ten thousand sheets. But it is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. We are glad that Mr. Colfax will oppose the still more obnoxious and oppressive scheme of a special stamp tax, proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means.

A Voice from the People.

"In a Revolution we must have recourse to the Highest Law, the Safety of the State."

MT. MORRIS, Jan. 22, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There was a certain period in English history when all precedents had failed, and it became her statesmen to make precedent for the future world. They stood in their places as statesmen, and took the responsibility. Pending the debate on the subject, in the convention assembled for the time, Maynard, who was "universally acknowledged the most subtle and most learned of English jurists," rose in his place, and scornfully thrusting aside all "blackletter learning," which some small men had introduced into the discussion, declared, "We are, at this moment, *out* of the "beaten path. If, therefore, we are deter-"mined to move only in that path, we cannot "move at all. A man in a revolution, resolv-"ing to do nothing which is not strictly "according to established form, resembles a "man *who has lost himself in the wilderness*, and "who stands crying 'Where is the King's "'highway? I will walk nowhere but on the "'King's highway?' *In a wilderness*, a man "should take the track which will carry him "home. In a revolution he must have re-"course to the highest law, the safety of the "State."

Here, sirs, is just where we are to-day. In a wilderness. The highway of the Constitution, has been destroyed by the rebels; hence they are no longer entitled to any of the tolls usually gathered on that road.

They have only held slaves by the guarantee or by the admitted guarantee of that document. With their own hands they have crushed that instrument, and hence for themselves there should be no favor drawn by us from the Constitution. There is no longer any law for slavery in the United States, and none of the officials of the Union should any longer recognize such a right accruing to any rebellious State.

If individuals shall be able, without a reasonable doubt, to establish their loyalty to us after the war, the rebellious States should be made to remunerate her citizen who had been injured by the act of the State. But the United States should no longer be answerable for such losses, even the States have forfeited all former rights under the Constitution.

All the "black letter learning" which semi-secessionists may bring to the bar to plead for favors to the slaveholding rebels should be thrust aside, and the statesmen of the nation now have recourse to the "Highest law, the safety of the State," and the speedy closing of the revolution, by striking the rebels in the vital part; and by the military arm extinguish forever the only abomination which has ever been an incubus upon the glory and prosperity of the nation. W. S. P.

Cost of the Music.

The Paymaster-General of the army, in a letter to Representative McPherson, answering an inquiry, estimates the annual cost of the bands of volunteer regiments at over $5,000,000, exclusive of the cost of clothing, subsisting and transporting the men composing them. The estimate is founded on the seven hundred regiments now in service, besides the liabilities to pay each of these musicians, in all 17,500 men, (as large a force as the whole army of the United States before the war), the $100 bounty, if kept in the service two years, or till the expiration of hostilities. Mr. McPherson last week introduced a bill to discharge them from service from the 1st of March next.

THE SUTLERSHIP BILL.—The bill which passed the Senate on Thursday last regulating the duties of sutlerships, is entirely different from the various measures which have been reported heretofore. It provides for a board, to be formed of inspectors of the army, who are to affix the prices for a list of articles named in the bill, including only the most common necessaries, and newspapers and books. When these prices are affixed, the penalty is very heavy for any violation of them. Under no circumstances are intoxicating liquors to be sold by the sutler. Te field officers are to elect the sutler. Provision is also made for the semi-monthly inspection of the sutler's departments. This bill will most probably pass the House, and, taking immediate effect, will seriously reduce the profits of sutlers. Its anticipated passage has already caused a small revolution among the sutler merchants in this city.

☞ At Mound City, six miles up the Ohio river from Cairo, is the largest military hospital in the United States, largest in capacity by 400, when completed. Its capacity is in a few days to be 1,000 patients. The hospital is in most respects a model. Occupying a block of large brick stores, three stories high, the dividing walls of which are pierced for doors, with spacious kitchen, laundry, wash-room, etc., below, and extensive enough to allow the distribution of patients sick with the same disease into sepaarte wards—viz: the measles ward, the erysipelas ward, the wards for the wounded, the convalescent, etc., etc., it exhibits a degree of system, deserving of great praise. It is under the care of Brigade Surgeon, E. C. Franklin, and Assistant Surgeons Dunning and Thompson. The Sisters of Charity have charge of the Dietetic and Linen Departments, and one is appointed to the care of each ward.

☞ It appears that Lord Palmerston concealed from the people of England all knowledge of Mr. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, in which the act of Captain Wilkes was described as one undertaken without the order or cognizance of the Government, although it had been read to the Cabinet by our Minister in the third week of December. It is now said that if this fact had been made public, the war excitement against America would never have made so much progress.

☞ An Englishman objects through the Liverpool *Mercury* to honoring in the persons of Mason and Slidell the authors of the Fugitive Slave Law and the advocates of the slave trade. It is certain the "Commissioners" will be received with no popular ovations. England is not in a frame of mind to do them honor just now.

☞ It is said that the committee on the conduct of the war will make a confidential report to the Government, but will make no public report. We cannot but think the decision very wise. If the committee should make public such testimony as they have probably taken, it could hardly fail to be of advantage to the enemy.—*Providence Journal.*

If the committee had anything good to say they would probably say it. Silence is ominous.

☞ The Davenport *Gazette* keeps a sort of daily quotation of the chances of Rock Island for the United States Armory, each day by "private advices" from Washington. It now stands at about 95 per cent.

☞ The Kansas Legislature has accepted a donation of twenty acres of land, in Topeka, by C. K. Holliday, to be used as the site of public buildings for the State.

☞ The Twelfth Michigan regiment, Col. Quinn, will leave Niles probably on Monday or Tuesday, to join the Cherokee expedition (late Lane's) from Leavenworth.

☞ Our eastern exchanges frequently refer to numerous sales of American vessels abroad, from the present difficulties under which our merchant marine is laboring.

☞ At present there is an unusual emigration of household servants to California, eager for the higher wages paid in San Francisco.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 31, 1862.

Convention met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hall. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

In the proceedings of Wednesday, as published by you, the types make sad work with the important resolutions of Mr. Paddock of Kankakee, which are made to read exactly contrary to the intention of the author. The correct resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That there be inserted in the Constitution a clause prohibiting Mortgagees or Trustees from selling or otherwise disposing of real estate by simply advertising the same, without having previously obtained an order of a Court of Record of the county in which the lands proposed to be sold are situate, for such sale, the Mortgagee or Grantee having been first notified of such application.

Resolved, That no judgment be entered up in vacation by *cognovit* in any Court in this State without an express order of a Judge of a Court of Record, directing the entering up of judgment on the same, and that such judge be authorized to inquire under oath of the plaintiff and defendant, in a summary manner, of the consideration of such note, whether usurious, or whether the same has, in whole or in part, been liquidated or paid.

Mr. Riely, last Friday, moved that the Convention adjourn for a week, and during the recess the members draw no pay; you printed it "draw pay."

Mr. Koepfli of Madison moved that the special order—the Banking Question—be postponed till 2 o'clock. Carried.

WHITE AND BLACK.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution, states that the United States census does not distinguish between white and colored population in this State.

STATE GEOLOGICAL ROOMS.

A. H. Worthen, State Geologist, tenders an invitation to the members of the Convention to visit the State Geological Rooms. Accepted.

A MEMORIAL WITH SOME GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Koepfli of Madison offered a memorial from citizens of that county, and the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the memorial of the citizens of Highland, in Madison county, be referred to the proper committee.

Committee on Township Organization, the second section, on Organization of the Administrative Department.

Authorities, to the Committee on Executive Department.

The third section, on salary of officers, to the Committe on Finance.

The fourth section, on Taxes, to the Committee on Revenue.

The fifth section, on Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

The sixth section, on Civil and Criminal Legislation, to the Committee on Law Reform.

The seventh section, on Issues of Bank Notes, to the Committee on Banks.

The eighth section, on Instructions to the Representatives in Congress, to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The following is a synopsis of the memorial:

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNS.—The memorial asks for township organization in every town in the State.

ADMINISTRATIVE POWER.—Asks for the independence of the Court from Legislative authority.

That the law be equally enforced.

That the Executive admonish the various State officers, and supervise their acts.

That every officer should be made submissible to the State.

SALARY OF OFFICERS.—That all State and county officers have salaries, and that all fees should be abolished.

TAXES.—That taxes should rest on market prices.

The continuation of the tax on real estate with the income tax, lately passed by Congress:

The public taxes (State, county and town taxes) shall be assessed upon the people of the State in proportion to their real estate and clear income.

The Legislature should immediately arrange the register of real estate assessments as a basis for the tax on real estate.

The income tax should be collected according to a progressive system of clear income which exceeds $——. In this assessment the assessor shall co-operate with a committee of assessors, which is to be elected by the people of each town for its respective district.

The Convention to examine again into the exceptions hitherto from common tax duties, and to decide whether logic, justice and political wisdom do not demand to establish solely that only such real estate and income applied to *legally acknowledged State purposes* shall be exempted from taxation.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.—Also for a register of births, deaths and marriages in each town in the State.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LEGISLATION.—The memorial also for a thorough reform in civil and criminal jurisprudence. It asks that:

1. All civil, criminal, and judicial laws should be subjected to a modification and revision, and are to be framed into a systematic, regular and corresponding whole or code, in which commercial and exchange law, special legislation being necessary therefor, shall also be introduced.

2. For this purpose the Legislature should appoint a special committee, and in its instruction to that committee should embrace the following:

(a.) In framing the laws plain and intelligible language should be employed.

(b.) The homestead law shall be deemed unconstitutional.

(c.) In framing a civil code the committee should endeavor to simplify all proceedings, particularly by setting aside the great variety of forms of actions, and the difference of common law and equity courts, by the reduction of court costs, and by establishing of a "poor law" to enable the poor citizen to prosecute his rights.

(d.) The grand jury shall henceforth only be called upon to act as chamber of indictment in criminal cases. The law shall, for the punishment of smaller offenses, provide for proper summary proceedings.

(e.) All final decisions in criminal courts, whether "guilty" or "not guilty," shall be accompanied by the motive on which they are based.

BANK NOTES.—That the Convention prohibit the issue of bank notes, except United States Government paper.

Instructions to Representatives in Congress:

1. That the United States extend the coinage law to the issuing of paper money in such a manner that the value of it in coin be ready at time, in the treasury for its redemption.

2. That Congress suppress all issues of money, whether coin or paper, on the part of individuals, associations, or States, as conflicting with the public policy of the country.

3. To declare those laws in separate States which authorize, directly or indirectly, such private issues, as unconstitutional.

4. That, lastly, the different States are invited to support these measures emanating from Congress, so necessary to the protection and benevolent enforcement of the coinage law.

RELIEF FOR MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Dement of Lee presented a petition from citizens of Whiteside county. It asks that all manufacturing establishments for cotton, wool, flax, or any given product of the State, be exempted from taxation for a number of years. It was referred to the Committee on Legislature and Manufactures.

TAXATION AND TAX TITLES.

Mr. Pleasant of Rock Island presented a memorial from citizens of Rock Island county, on the subject of revenue. It was referred to the Revenue Committee. The memorial asks that hereafter the Constitution shall provide that the validity of no tax-deed, hereafter made, shall be questioned in any court in this State until the redemption money shall have been tendered with interest. To Committee on Revenue.

NO PAY FOR A CONTESTANT.

Mr. Allen of Williamson reported against appropriations for payment of expenses of James T. Dwyer, contestant for the seat of Judge O'Melveny. Concurred in.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon, at the request of Judge O'Melveny, the mover, reported back this resolution from the Committee on Federal Relations to the Committee on Bill of Rights. Concurred in.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD—CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION FEE.

Mr. Graham of Fulton, from the Committee on Revenues, reported on the resolution "that it is expedient for the Convention to appoint a Commissioner to examine the books, &c., of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, concerning the gross earnings of said road." Concurred in.

The same gentleman, from the same Committee, reported on the resolution respecting a fee of not less than five dollars for a commission or certificate, reported the same back and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Concurred in.

THE CANAL NOT TO BE SOLD.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon offered the following:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution be adopted:

"The General Assembly shall have no power to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but the same shall remain the property of the State of Illinois and under its control forever."

Referred to the Committee on Canals and Canal Lands.

AUDITOR'S WARRANTS NOT TO BE PURCHASED BY OFFICERS.

The same gentleman offered the following as amendments to the Constitution:

"That from and after the adoption of this Constitution, the Governor, Treasurer, Auditor and Secretary of State shall not, nor shall either of them during his continuance in office, be permitted directly or indirectly to purchase or sell any Auditor's warrants, bonds or coupons issued by this State, and from and after the adoption of this Constitution all such sales or purchases by either of said officers of any bond, coupon, Auditor's warrant, or other evidence of the indebtedness of the State so sold or purchased by either of the said officers during his continuance in office, shall be void and of no binding obligation upon this State."

Referred to the Committee on the Executive Department.

THE PROVISION WITH REGARD TO ALIEN VOTERS RESIDENT IN THE STATE PRIOR TO 1848.

Mr. Strason of DeKalb offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on elections and right of suffrage:

Resolved, That the clause in section 1 of article 16 of the present Constitution, providing that every white male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years of age, who may be a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, should be retained in the revised Constitution.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE STATE.

Mr. Morrill of Hancock offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State be respectfully requested to communicate to the Convention the amounts of money paid to attorneys for attending suits at law, and all legal business for their respective departments, on behalf of the State, for each and every year since the time the office of Attorney General was dispensed with by the present Constitution of this State.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Mr. Anthony of Cook offered a resolution which was referred to the Committee on miscellaneous subjects. It provides that the Committee on miscellaneous affairs inquire into and report upon the propriety of obtaining the Government surveys of the lands of the State of Illinois, now in the Surveyor General's office, in St. Louis. Concurred in.

THE CONSTITUTION VS. SECESSION.

Mr. Joslyn of Kane offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, the Government formed under it is the only sovereign power in the nation, and that the construction of the doctrine of State sovereignty upon which is based the right of secession involving the destruction of the Federal Union, should be repudiated by our State Constitution at once and forever.

This resolution called out a most interesting debate. Mr. Joslyn made one, if not the best, speeches that has been made in the Convention in support of his resolution, and was responded to by some of the leading Democrats on the floor.

Mr. Ficklin was especially denunciatory of Republicans, and endeavored to show that it was J. Q. Adams, Joshua R. Giddings and others who were secessionists, not John C. Calhoun! How he succeeded in such an argument you may well imagine.

He was followed by Mr. Thornton of Shelby in a more moderate tone, but who nevertheless said that he could not agree with the doctrines of Mr. Joslyn's resolution.

The arguments of the Democrats is that the sovereignty resides in the people alone, not in the General Government. This is, however, a mere ruse to escape from the consequences of the acknowledgement of the extreme State Rights doctrine of the Calhoun school. The sovereignty, of course, resides in the people; but the question is, did they delegate sovereign powers to the United States collectively, or the States individually? If the former, then Mr. Joslyn's position is impregnable; if the latter, then secession is perfectly justifiable. Dare not the Democracy decide between these two positions?

Messrs. Edwards, Allen and others, incidentally took part in the debate, while Mr. Wentworth deprecated all discussion of Federal matters.

STATE TRUSTEE OF CANAL.

Mr. French of St. Clair offered a resolution, inquiring into the expediency of abolishing office of State Canal Trustee, and requiring the Governor ex-officio to discharge the duties of such Trustee, as provided by law. Adopted.

AGAINST FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Mr. O'Melveney offered the following, which was referred to Committee on Legislative Department. It is intended to be a portion of the Constitution:

The General Assembly shall pass such laws as may be needful in aid of the faithful execution of the third clause of the second section of third article of the Constitution of the United States for the delivery of the owner of fugitive slaves; and shall pass all laws which shall be required effectually to prohibit free persons of color from emigrating to or settling in this State; and also provide by law for the punishment of any of the inhabitants of this State who shall steal any slave or slaves in any State of the United States and smuggle the same into this State, or who shall rob any citizen of any State of the United States of any slave or slaves, and secrete or smuggle the same on the soil of Illinois.

The above resolution would indicate that, notwithstanding slavery is the cause of the present rebellion, the Democracy of Illinois, speaking through one of their leaders, is willing to pass all laws short of actually legalizing it in the State, which shall be necessary for its sustenance, support and comfort. It indicates that the Democracy in advance are willing to make concessions of the most degrading description.

EXPENSES OF BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Childs of Dupage, offered a resolution asking information of the Clerks of the County Courts, of Cook, LaSalle, Adams, Champaigne, Vermillion and Iroquois counties, respecting the entire expenses of the Boards of Supervisors of those counties. Adopted.

The resolutions embrace three of the larger and three of the smaller counties of the State.

POLITICS AGAIN INTRODUCED.

Mr. Brooks of Adams, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to inquire who, what class, faction, or party is responsible for the present rebellion against the Federal Government, and whether the odious and treasonable doctrine of secession has not received its vitality from the abolition leaders of the North, and whether, in short, the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South are not equally and alike traitors.

Quite an animated debate upon the question of adopting the above resolution, took place, in which Messrs. Edwards, Wentworth and Dement took the principal parts. Mr. Ferry of Lake county made a capital speech during the debate, in which he freely lashed some of the members of the Convention who were elected by Republican constituents, but when they took their seats in the Convention, openly announced that they were Democrats and Democrats alone.

It seems to me that the resolution of Mr. Brooks is open to the most pointed animadversion on the part of all good and loyal citizens. It virtually classes those who are fighting for the Union with those who are seeking to destroy it. Doubtless almost every Democrat in the Convention would vote that the Republican party is responsible for the rebellion, and consequently that the secessionists are fighting merely to protect themselves, and are thus only acting the part of good citizens, whose rights have been violated. Taken in connection with the reception met with by the resolution of Mr. Joslyn, this resolution has a very ominous look, as far as regards the political complexion of the Convention.

Finally, the resolution was laid upon the table by a vote of ayes 39, noes 36, not because many members who voted to lay on the table did not believe in its sentiment and spirit.

ATTEMPT TO STOP POLITICS.

In order to cut off resolutions similar to the above, which consume the time of the Convention, Mr. Thornton of Shelby offered a resolution providing that all resolutions and propositions for amendment of the Constitution, or for reference to any of the committees of the Convention, shall be filed with the Secretary, and by him handed to the Chairman of the respective committees.

This resolution was lost, on account of failing to receive a two-thirds vote. It required such a vote as it repeals one of the rules of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hour for the special order—the banking question—having arrived, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Richmond in the chair. Judge Purple of Peoria moved that the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Banks and Currency be taken up. Carried; and section 1 of Article 10 was then taken under consideration. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. No bank or banking corporation, nor any association or corporation with (powers of circulation or deposit or whatever) shall hereafter be created in this State. This section shall take effect and be in force immediately, as a portion of, and as an amendment to the Constitution of this State; and the same shall be and remain in force as such unless rejected by the people, upon the vote hereafter to be taken for or against the adoption of the same, as provided in this constitution.

Mr. Purple made a speech in support of the section.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon moved to amend by adding the words in parenthesis above. Messrs. Burr, Edwards, Purple, Underwood and Ficklin took part in the debate on the subject of the amendment, which was finally adopted.

During the debate Mr. Ficklin offered the following for the information of the Convention. I give it as a specimen of the extreme and extraordinary views entertained by some of the more radical of Democracy upon this question:

"The Legislature shall not in future authorize any individual, association of individuals or corporation, to emit, issue or circulate *any bank bills, notes, checks, or any other evidence of indebtedness*, as a circulating medium in lieu of gold and silver, or to exercise any other banking powers whatever."

Mr. Ficklin subsequently withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Wall of Perry made a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the entire banking question.

Mr. Wentworth here proposed an amendment to one of the sections of Judge Purple's bill. It prohibited the Auditor from giving any more bills to banks now in existence for circulation.

Mr. Underwood offered as a substitute, that all after the word "State" in the first sentence be stricken out. He spoke at length against the doctrine that the Convention had a right to pass an ordinance without submission.

Mr. Thompson of McDonough was opposed to Mr. U.'s amendment.

Mr. Thornton of Shelby and Mr. Edwards of Sangamon supported Mr. Wentworth.

Before a vote was had on Mr. Wentworth's amendment, on motion of Judge Purple the Committee rose and reported progress, after which the Convention adjourned.

One of the Cairo Expeditions—How it Happened.

[Cairo cor. of Missouri Democrat, 28th.]

On the 18th of December last, in view of an apprehended attack on Fort Holt, by order of Gen. Grant, Gen. McClernand had marching orders put in writing, ready for instant transmission to the different regiments here, in case the attack should be made. The expected attack, however, never took place, and the existence of the orders, left in a pigeon-hole of the office, was entirely forgotten. Yesterday, however, by some *hocus pocus*, the orders got into the delivery box, and were duly issued to the commanders of the various regiments! Some of them, not stopping to examine the date, instantly turned out their men—many of whom were called from church—and with an alacrity very creditable, duly reported themselves to the General as ready to move. As may be imagined, it was with some consternation that he was now, for the first time, made aware of the necessity of such a turn out. The order being consulted a second time, with less haste, the December 15th became apparent, and the various Colonels dismissed their regiments with a somewhat decided conviction that somebody had been sold. The sudden calling together of the troops created as usual the most mammoth *canards* as to a fight between Gens. Paine and Thompson, and some imaginative mortal on the strength of it immediately killed Carson, the scout, and my worthy *confrere*, Webb of the *Republican*, who accompanied the expedition.

The Situation at Cheat Mountain—Rebels Panic Stricken.

An Indianapolis dispatch in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, yesterday, says:

Reliable advices from Cheat Mountain state that two prisoners, who had just been released from prison at Staunton, Va., and conducted to our lines by a flag of truce, report that the rebels estimate their loss in the Alleghany fight at 300, and say that Gen. Johnston was destroying his property and preparing to evacuate his camp when Gen. Milroy's forces were withdrawn. They also report that the people all along the line to Staunton are panic stricken, and are daily expecting to see our forces marching on Staunton.

Many persons living along the route have fled, leaving their houses and property unprotected. Adjutant General Noble has issued a general order, thanking the 10th Indiana for their gallant conduct in the recent engagement at Cliff Creek, congratulating them upon the success of our arms, &c.

Gen. Wood's forces have about completed the military road from Stanford to Somerset.

☞ George N. Sanders announces himself as a candidate for the Rebel Congress to fill a vacancy in the Nashville (Tenn.) district.

☞ The steam elevator at Dubuque, Iowa, has been sold to Dean Richmond of Buffalo and John Jackson of Lockport.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE PRESS ON THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

THE END OF THE TRENT IMBROGLIO.

EFFECTS OF THE PEACE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

HOW THE CABINET REGARDED THE RESULT.

[Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.]

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 10.

The result of the Cabinet Council, yesterday, is the formal termination of our difference with America respecting the affair of the Trent. The Government wisely separate Mr. Seward's acts from his theoretical arguments, and simply accept his unconditional compliance with their demand, expressing their readiness to discuss with him, as soon as they are legally informed upon the subject, the more general remarks that serve to fill the voluminous dispatch which arrived in London from Lord Lyons yesterday. I understand that while agreeing without hesitation in the argument on which our demand was founded, Mr. Seward confines his condemnation of Captain Wilkes to his omission in not taking the Trent into port for the purpose of having her duly adjudicated on. I am told that his arguments are not strong, or put with his usual force and adroitness. They mostly tend to justify a refusal of our demand, and the resolution of giving up the prisoners is added most inconsequently to the arguments with which the propriety of their seizure and detention is sought to be sustained.

All this, no doubt, is the effect of a compromise between the peace and war party in the Washington Cabinet. The former, having gained their point, were probably but too happy to allow the latter the consolation of having their arguments and views given to the world. However, as I have said, our Government have for the present only dealt with the act of the American Cabinet, and, the ground once cleared, will be glad to consult with them and the other powers upon the establishment of some distinct code with respect to the treatment of neutrals by belligerents. The Law Officers of the Crown have already been consulted on this point. Meanwhile, there is to be no relaxation in our efforts to put the Canadian defenses on a proper footing. None of the troops lately sent out will be withdrawn until the infernal American difficulty shall be settled. The organization of the local militia and volunteers will be proceeded with, and a military commission will be sent out to devise means for the protection of the frontier by forts and works along the points most open to attack. This last will be a very expensive operation, of which we may fairly expect the Canadians themselves to take at least some share of the burden.

THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

[From the London Times, Jan. 9.]

The *Times* of the 9th congratulates the English nation on the pacific result of its honorable conduct in the case of the Trent, and then proceeds as follows:

It is a great victory, though it is but an escape from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we were before we were so grossly insulted. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had permitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of sufferance. We have done nothing to set up monuments to commemorate; we have only held our own in the great community of nations, and read a necessary lesson to an ill-mannered companion. There have been times in our history—times when we had not the strength we could now put forth—when we should have had no such real joy as we now feel in the hindrance of such a conflict. There are other nations which even at this age of the world would not have thought it consistent with their renown to manifest such patience and long suffering under outrage as we have exhibited. If the same experiment had been tried upon France, we question whether the same forbearance would have been afforded to the aggressor, or the same readiness to receive a tardy and grudging reparation. We have manifested a deliberation and tranquility under insult which even we could not have shown toward a people for whom we thought it right to make fewer allowances, or whom we feared more. The Government of the Federal States had done, in mere wantonness, what no nation of the Old World had ever dared to do. They had invaded the sanctuary which England extends to all political exiles who seek her protection; and to this wound, inflicted on her most sensitive pride, they had added an insult to her maritime flag, and a menace to her security in traversing the seas. On all hands it is now admitted that the offense was at once insult and wrong, and it is no great triumph, therefore, that it should have been followed by reparation. If we had to deal with a friendly and courteous people, we should have had no occasion for preparations of war. If a French, or an English captain, while the two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, neither Government would wait to see whether any miserable advantage could be gained by the circumstance. The act would be at once disavowed, and the booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if federal America had been courteous or even shrewd, federal America would have pursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when he failed to act as a European statesman would have acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The attraction we feel towards a weaker nation invaded by a stronger and richer nation is repelled by the very general detestation of slavery; and if Mr. Seward had seized the opportunity for a graceful and courteous act, we would not answer for how far our countrymen might have been tempted from their rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage only to do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoidable humiliation.

Let the business of the day, however, suffice for the day. *The quarrel being over, we are now rather better friends than we were before it commenced.* Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons know each other better than they did some time ago, and are more conversant with each other's views and instructions. The tone of the American papers has, we are glad to remark, become much more reasonable. Perhaps, in the face of the declarations, made to our correspondent, that a Northerner hates England twice as much as he loves the Union, and that America would give a million of men for a war with us, it might be imprudent to offer a temptation to strife by decreasing our force in Canada. We may hope, however, *that whatever irritation now exists may gradually subside*, and that we may experience no more of those fractions and splenetic annoyances which engender ill feeling and lead at last to great perils.

[From the London Post.]

We believe that it is one of unusual length, even for an American State paper. It is a dreary waste of words. When this document is published at length there will be found many arguments which we cannot admit, and to which Lord Russell is doomed to rejoin. It is written entirely for home consumption; but sinceits issue is in our favor, we must not complain if American practice has been the reverse of their principles, or if erroneous principle and practice are ascribed to ourselves. The English nation will accept Mr. Seward's dispatch frankly, and as it is meant, and we shall be much surprised if the same generous feeling which from the commencement has governed us does not now silence all cavil or carping. All ends, then, happily, with great honor to many concerned, amongst whom Earl Russell and Lord Lyons are very conspicuous.

WHAT SORT OF RECEPTION AWAITS SLIDELL AND MASON.

[From the London Times.]

A turn of the wheel, which the American Cabinet has managed to make as sudden as possible, brings us a new question. The four American gentlemen who have got us into our late trouble, and cost us probably a million a peace, will soon be in one of our ports. Any day and hour we may expect to hear of their arrival in Liverpool, and their journey to the metropolis. Like the rest of their countrymen, they believe themselves to be of immense importance to their cause, whatever it may be.

How, then, are we to receive these illustrious visitors? Of course, they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. There is no help for that. Mr. Thomas Sayers cannot walk the streets with a friend, or ask the Mayor for permission to put up a booth in a market place, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-visaged, ill-favored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their two Secretaries, though not so handsome and graceful as their countryman Blondin, would certainly fill the Crystal Palace if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the discriminating—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not wish to throw away its confidence and applause, we may as well observe that Mason and Slidell are about the most worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion. They have long been known as the blind and habitual haters and revilers of this country. They have done more than any other men to get up the insane prejudice against England which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been their stock in trade. On this they have earned their political livelihood and won their position, just as there are others who pander to the lower passions of humanity. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them what they are, and raised them to the rank of Commissioners. It is through the life-long hatred and abuse of England that they come here in their present conspicuous capacity. The nation under whose flag they sought a safe passage across the Atlantic—the nation that has now rescued them with all her might from the certainty of a dungeon and the chances of retaliatory murder—is that against which they have always done their best to exasperate their countrymen. Had they perished in the cell or on the scaffold, amid the triumphant yells of the multitude, memory would have suggested that their own bitter tirades had raised the storm, and that their death was only the natural and logical conclusion of their own calumnies and sophistries.

So we do sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give these fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. We have returned them good for evil, and, to sooth to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that they should ever be in a situation to choose what return they will make for the good we have now done them. They are here for their own interest, in order, if possible, to drag us into their own quarrel, and, but for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather disappointed, perhaps, that their detention has not provoked a new war. When they stepped on board the Trent, they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing an unoffending neutral; and if now by any less perilous device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they would only be too happy. We trust that there is no chance for doing this, for, impartial as the British public is in the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of slavery, which, if anything, these gentlemen represent. What they and their secretaries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are personally nothing to us. They must not suppose, because we have gone to the very verge of a great war to rescue them, that therefore they are precious in our eyes. We should have done just as much to rescue two of their own negroes, and, had that been the object of the rescue, the swarthy Pompey and Cæsar would have had just the same right to triumphal arches and municipal addresses as Messrs. Mason and Slidell. So, please, British public, let's have none of these things. Let the commissioners come up quietly to town, and have their say with anybody who may have time to listen to them. For our part, we cannot see how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. There have been so many cases of peoples and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is to do what we have done before, up to the very last year. This is now a simple matter of precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and are in no need of their information or advice.

ENGLAND'S ESCAPE FROM AN ALLIANCE WITH SLAVERY.

[From the London News, Jan. 9.]

We receive the fruition of our hopes. The mail steamship, the City of Washington, has brought news of that consummation to which all the intelligence by the Africa, the Hansa and the Europa speedily pointed. The American Government, without waiting for the expiration of the term fixed by Lord Lyons, notified to our Minister, on the 27th ult., that it was ready to deliver Messrs. Mason and Slidell to him whenever and wherever he pleased. Thus the reparation due to Great Britain is made, and the honor of our flag is signally yet peaceably vindicated.

This is not the moment for long dissertations on the advantages of peace and the horrors of war. We are all too profoundly penetrated with the greatness of the calamity which has been averted from the two nations and from the cause of civilization to listen to calculations of its magnitude. Nothing less than a clear perception of the paramount necessity of maintaining the respect due to our rights—an intuition of the mischiefs that must ensue, if a nation with duties and cares such as ours were to consent to lead a maimed and impaired life—would have suffered to unite the British people in a resolve to incur the responsibilities of war with America at this moment. The difficulties and risks which rise to view in the contemplation of most wars had here no restraining effect; but rather their absence, and the ease with which our objects might be gained, was a consideration operating upon an honorable disposition to stay our hands.

The incidental effects of a war waged by England against the Government of the United States, the character of an intervention which it must have assumed, and, above all, the practical alliance into which it would have brought us with an abhorrent league of menstealers, have had a thousand times more to do with the dread of an unfavorable answer from Washington than any estimate of loss to ourselves; and in a crisis, the necessity of maintaining our due position among the nations of the world, must and would have overruled every other consideration. From these gloomy prospects we are now happily delivered. Our government has united firmness with conciliation. The Government of Washington, which we were lately told was a puppet in the hands of the New York mob, has acted with all the reserve and decision which can attend independence and responsibility. And this has been possible, because, in the words of an honorable cotemporary, with no American predilections, the citizens of the United States have achieved "an honorable self-conquest, which it would be ungenerous to dispute."

A FAIR ESTIMATE OF THE SURRENDER.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Jan. 10.]

The Federal Government have acceded to all which we thought proper to require, and if they have not done so in the way most conducive to the saving of their own reputation, either for fairness or independence, they themselves are the chief, if not the only, sufferers by the course which they have preferred. We cannot refuse, too, to make large allowance for the difficulties they must have encountered in confessing an error to which their attention was called by the challenge of a foreign power, and reversing an act which the unreasoning public opinion of their country had hailed with tumultuous approbation.

"We have got our terms, however, and we accept them, with unmingled satisfaction, in the spirit in which they are offered. Mr. Seward's language is making the *amende* breathes a lofty, candid and courteous spirit rarely to be met with in the diplomatic communications between Governments which have had the misfortune to fall out. Long may the love of right above country and the dread of no consequences but dishonor which guide the movements of the Federal Secretary's pen continue to animate the relations between the two countries!

[From the London Morning Herald, Jan. 9.]

At last we have decisive news from America. The City of Washington brings a telegram from Lord Lyons stating that "the Government of the United States had consented to deliver up to him the prisoners taken from the Trent, when and where he pleased." Despite the boasts of the New York press, despite the commendation bestowed on Captain Wilkes by the Secretary of the Navy, despite the feasts at Boston and New York, and the vote of thanks by which the House of Representatives identified itself with the outrage of the San Jacinto, despite even the frantic efforts of a miserable faction in this country to encourage resistance to the demands of our Government, and to render inevitable the war which they passionately deprecated, Mr. Lincoln has preferred the safety of his country to the popularity of his administration, and has refused to involve the United States in a contest which must have annihilated what remains of their power, their credit, and their commerce. We give to him, if to no one else, honor for the part he has played.

The friendship of the Washington Government has always borne a very close resemblance to enmity, and it can hardly behave worse towards England than it has always done. But its ostentation of yielding to force, and to force alone, is of ill augury for the future understanding between the two peoples. The Northern States are formally told by their Government that Great Britain has taken advantage of their weakness to humiliate them; and the charge will not be the less readily believed because it is as absurd as it is false. Our Transatlantic brethren are good haters; and it is greatly to be feared that they will only wait for a more favorable opportunity to provoke us to war, and that in the meantime they will do what they dare to annoy and insult England and Englishmen. They will pay the penalty of their passionate unreason, whenever they choose to force us to a quarrel, in humiliation and disaster; and of that disaster the conduct of their Cabinet will be the chief cause. In the meantime we have to bear in mind that the American Government has shown no disposition to conciliate us; has in no way obliged us or earned any claim to our regard and forbearance. It has confessed our superiority of strength, and will, probably, be more careful in its demeanor for the future; but this is all that we can expect from the lesson it has now received.

[From the Saturday Review.]

The *Saturday Review* gives great prominence to the point that Mr. Seward would have surrendered the commissioners before any demand was made to that effect, as will be seen from the following extracts:

"Mr. Seward's dispatch will not be received in an unfriendly spirit. Its voluminous apologies for doing right are addressed, not to his nominal correspondent, but to an angry population, and, perhaps, to an imperfectly educated superior. The Secretary of State, himself an eminent lawyer, may probably have understood from the first the utter futility of the arguments of such jurists as Mr. Everett, Mr. Sumner, and Captain Wilkes. Mr. Cushing, formerly a professed enemy of England, publicly repudiated all excuses for the seizure except the defense which was found on a misinterpretation of Lord Stowell's reference to the rights and liabilities of ambassadors. Under the pressure of official responsibility, Mr. Seward may have examined the question more thoroughly, and Europeans might suppose that he would have served his country better by acting on the conviction which he now avows, before he could be supposed to yield to coercion. Yet there may have been sufficient reasons for the delay, and England at least has no right to complain of the policy which exhibited to the world her own resolution and her great resources, while it involved Federal politicians in every possible inconsistency and absurdity."

What England Says She Might Have Done.

The London *Times* publishes a detailed statement of what had been done by the Admiralty since the occurrence of the Trent affair. It says:

"Five weeks ago Admiral Milne had in North America a squadron of line-of-battle ships consisting of ten first-class frigates and seventeen powerfully armed corvettes and sloops, all steamers, and mounting in all eight hundred and fifty guns; but in the short space of five weeks the Admiralty have increased or made preparations for increasing Admiral Milne's force by adding two line-of-battle ships, twenty-three of the largest, fastest and heavy armed screw frigates, and eight powerful corvettes, mounting among them one hundred guns. Some of these vessels have already sailed, and are already on the station; others are on their way out, and some only await their orders to start at a moment's notice. Of the squadron of frigates, each vessel has been carefully chosen for its great sailing speed, high steam power and heavy armament, and never yet has such a fleet of picked cruisers been sent against any enemy. By the beginning of February Admiral Milne will have at his disposal sixty-five sail, namely, seven line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates and twenty-five corvettes and sloops. With such a force a total and most effective blockade of all the Federal ports could be established in a single week. A single vessel at each port closes Boston and Portland, and two off Cape May would be ample for the Delaware river and the trade of Philadelphia. Admiral Milne has already made very complete arrangements in the event of war. The Federal cruisers off the southern coast would be instantly looked after. With the Warrior at Sandy Hook, nothing could enter New York.

"No effectual resistance could be made to a combined attack of our four iron frigates, in case the British government wished to dictate their own terms of peace, by laying the fleet *broadside on to the streets of New York and Hoboken.* This could be done without the smallest risk to the iron ships. On the Canadian lakes we do not possess the same advantage as on the Atlantic, but we can send gunboats ready made as quickly as the northerners can build them, and rather quicker.

"Within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals, a whole fleet of gunboats with the most powerful of the screw corvettes sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English, flag from Montreal to Detroit."

Exposure of the Lakes in the Event of War.

The London *Times* of the 7th thinks that in case of a war with the United States, Canada would be attacked by sea instead of land, and maintains that the policy of England would be to carry on a naval warfare on the great lakes, devastating the towns on their shores. There can be no doubt what the duty of Congress is in this matter, even with the present improved aspect of affairs. Our lakes should be at once put in a situation of strong defense as a preparation of what may come in the events of the future:

In the event of a renewal of such hostilities as were terminated by the treaty of Ghent, there would be a renewal, of course, of operations on these inland seas, for the command of the water which separates Upper Canada from the Federal territories would be equivalent to a command of the field. It becomes, therefore, a question of great interest to ascertain how this superiority is likely to be determined, and we publish this morning a detailed statement of the various conditions by which the result will be governed. It will be seen that the matter divides itself into two periods, of which the first would be the most critical for England. Up to the month of April next the lakes may be regarded as inaccessible from the sea, and, therefore, whatever force is created there must be created on the spot. The Americans could build and launch their gunboats and their rafts, and so could we.

Not much could be done, probably, on either side, as all the vessels must be extemporized from materials actually at hand. On both shores there are railways leading up to the water's edge, but the Americans have the advantage in population and resources at the critical points, and Sackett's Harbor, their arsenal on Lake Ontario, is an establishment for which we have no match. Still, timber is plentiful; guns, munitions and steam machinery could be transported by railway; and so widely has the country been civilized since the last war that some of the most important towns of the Federal States, such as *Milwaukee and Chicago, have risen on the shores of these once remote waters, and are consequently exposed to the attacks of our squadrons.* The risks, therefore, are divided, and the opportunities of inflicting mischief are divided also. It may, perhaps, be admitted that for the next three months the Americans, being more numerous and powerful than the Canadians, might succeed in placing on these inland seas a larger flotilla than could be launched in the same time by the colonists, but it must be remembered that this flotilla must in any case be rudely extemporized, and that earthworks, judiciously constructed and well armed, would suffice for the effectual protection of the menaced points against such feeble assailants.

"As soon, however, as the St. Lawrence is opened again there will be an end of our difficulty. We can then pour into the lakes such a fleet of gunboats and other craft as will give us the complete and immediate command of these waters. Directly the navigation is clear, we can send up vessel after vessel without any restrictions, except such as are imposed by the size of the canals. The Americans would have no such resource. They would have no access to the lakes from the sea, and it is impossible that they could construct vessels of any considerable power in the interval that would elapse before the ice broke up. With the opening of spring the lakes would be ours, and if the mastery of these waters is indeed the mastery of all, we may expect the result with perfect satisfaction. On the whole, therefore, the conclusion seems clear that three months hence the field will be all our own, and that in the meantime the Americans, if judiciously encountered, would not be able to do us much harm."

Specimen Advertisement.

Among the advertisements in the late Richmond papers is the following:

CONFEDERATE LOAN.—Persons having money to loan are informed that they can procure at the Treasury, at Richmond, or from the Assistant Treasurer or Depository at Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis or Nashville, or from any Commissioner of the Loan, bonds or registered stock, payable at any period of six months intervening between three years and eighteen years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in coin.

Holders of Treasury Notes can at any time procure from the same Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, Depositories or Commissioners, bonds or registered stock, in exchange for Treasury Notes; the said bonds or stock to be convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into Treasury Notes, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, until so reconverted, and thus constituting a deposit on call, bearing six per cent. interest.

[Signed] C. C. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ Messrs. Mix and Plum of Aurora, have developed a new product from Sorghum. From the skimmings of the boiling juice that produced about 1,800 gallons of good molasses, they have procured about 250 gallons of "Sorghum Rum," a liquor full 20 per cent. above proof. This is produced from what otherwise must be waste.

Map of Kentucky.

A VALUABLE MAP OF KENTUCKY,

Equal to Lloyd's Great Map of Virginia,

From actual Surveys just before the War commenced.

☞ There has never been a Map of Kentucky issued before of any account.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Price 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely in Counties. Published by order of the Executive from actual surveys made of each County. This Map is the size of Lloyd's Southern States Map and Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, 4 feet square. On this Map of Kentucky is shown every Mountain, every Ridge, every Wagon and Stage Road, every Canal, every Natural Curiosity; every Creek and River, and the names of them, every County Seat, every Town, every Village and every Post Town, every Mountain Pass and every Ford. Every Railroad and every Station on the Railroads, and the distances from Station to Station, are laid down from official authority. ☞ This Map is engraved on steel, and shows Tennessee as far south as Nashville.

Any one ordering this Map and not satisfied with it can have their money refunded.

Price per copy 50 Cents, in Sheets, colored nicely, or 4 copies for $1.

Mounted edition on rollers, varnished nicely, $2.00; Pocket edition for Army Officers and Travelers, with linen backs, price $1.00.

☞ Sent by mail to any part of the country.

AGENTS WANTED in every County and also in the Army in Kentucky. Every Officer and soldier will want this Map—it is the only good Map ever made of Kentucky, and is worth $5. Price 50 cents, or 4 copies for $1. Sent by mail safely or no pay. Address J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 164 Broadway, New York.

ja31-k847-1m-d&w

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD—REMOVAL.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,

Physicians for diseases of the

Throat, Lungs, and Heart,

Take this method of informing their patients, and those who may desire to consult them, that they have

REMOVED THEIR OFFICE

From Adams street to rooms No.'s 5 and 6, at No. 124 Clark street, known as Washington Block, under Fassett and Cook's photographic gallery. They have been induced to remove to this locality for the greater convenience of those requiring frequent attention in the local treatment pursued by them.

In establishing an office at Chicago, under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES HUNTER, in connection with their New York office, they would briefly state that the local and direct mode of treating affections of the respiratory organs, by inhaling remedies into the lungs, instead of taking them into the stomach, was first systematized by them. And the great success which has attended the practice since its first introduction, amply attests the correctness of the views which for years they have given to the public on the subject.

The official records of the city of New York show a diminution of over thirty per cent. in the mortality from consumption in three years following their extensive practice in that city; while in and around Chicago there are many parties who were successfully treated from the office of the Drs. Hunter many years ago.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter deem it proper to state these facts, as corroborating the practical soundness of their theories, on the nature, causes and treatment of affections of the throat and lungs.

New York office, No. 57 E. 12th street. Chicago office, No. 124 Clark street.

ja27-k551-1w

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!,

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., &c.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

oc24-g286-3m

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!

200 BARRELS

KIER'S BEST EXCELSIOR!

JUST RECEIVED BY

POPE & SLOCUM

122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

oc4-g782-6m

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Just received by Express from New York, the first of the season. Also, new Figs, Raisens, Dates, Nuts, Prunes, New Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

By VAN TEEFF & CO., 132 Dearborn street. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

ja19-k431-1m

Lumber.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, Shingles and Lath; also, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock, we offer at prices to suit the times, and load cars in our yard free of charge. Office and Yard on Twelfth street, near the bridge. Post Office Box 1,443. Included in our stock are 400,000 feet Stock Boards.

ja15-k350-1m

Dry Goods.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS AT W. M. ROSS & CO'S

Great Closing Out Sale:

HEAVY PLAID SILKS For Three Shillings.

DOLLAR SILKS FOR FIFTY CENTS. GOOD BLACK FOR SIX SHILLINGS.

EXTRA RICH WIDE SILKS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

50 pieces Heavy Real Lyons Silks for six shillings, worth twelve shillings.

Rich Paris De Laines for fifty cents, worth one dollar.

Extra quality Printed French Merinoes for fifty cents, worth one dollar.

500 pieces Choice Styles Wove Wool Valentias for one-and-six-pence, worth three shillings.

5,000 pieces New Styles Phillip Allen and American Print Works' Prints for one shilling.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, TICKS, STRIPES,

And Domestics of every description, as low as can be bought in the United States, and much below their present value.

Look for Great Bargains.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street.

[de28-k65-tfeTd]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

INSURE

Merchandise, Grain, Produce, Buildings, Household Furniture,

AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY,

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

In the following Insurance Companies:

HOME, of New York.

Capital and Surplus..........$1,500,000.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Capital and Surplus..........$361,175.

CITIZENS, of New York.

Capital and Surplus..........$324,362.

UNITY, of London.

Capital and Surplus..........$4,607,377

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus..........$1,200,000.

Office 150 South Water Street.

[ja14-k346 1y]

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of Jan'y, 1862,

Made to the Auditor of Illinois pursuant to the Statutes of the State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amended January 22, 1857.

NAME AND LOCATION:

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, - - - - $1,500,000.

AND IS PAID UP.

ASSETS:

	Par Val.	Mark't Val.
Real Estate unincumbered		$80,485 29
Cash on hand and in Bank		158,789 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit		152,667 01
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000 00
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	48,000	48,00 000
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	63,000	63,000 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest	50,000	50,000 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest	54,000	55,447 20
United States Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	125,000	112,500 00
United States stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	186,050 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	7,200 00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	4,100 00
New York State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	31,000	32,395 00
Missouri State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	26,000	10,400 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	67,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	20,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per ct., semi-annual interest	76,000	41,800 00
500 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	50,000	69,000 00
250 shares Conn. River Railroad Company Stock	25,000	19,500 00
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556 00
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
36 shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,800 00
200 shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	18,400 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	9,200 00
200 shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Missouri	20,000	15,000 00
100 shares Merchant's Bank Stock, St. Louis	10,000	7,500 00
200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	15,000 00
400 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Penn.	20,000	20,000 00
140 shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,000 00
100 shares Bank of Hartford Company, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	4,500 00
100 shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,000 00
20 shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,600 00
308 shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	15,400	15,400 00
400 shares Farmers and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	44,8.0 00
500 shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	50,000	65,000 00
100 shares Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	8,800 00
300 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	28,500 00
250 shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	25,000	30,000 00
150 shares Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750
400 shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	32,000 00
300 shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	30,000 00
800 shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
800 shares Butchers' and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	21,000 00
100 shares City Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,500 00
100 shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
100 shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	6,500 00
300 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,600 00
100 shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000 00
100 shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
1,200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
200 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	35,200 00
820 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	32,800 00
400 shares Manhattan Co. Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
300 shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	24,000 00
200 shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
300 shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	30,000	26,400 00
200 shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
400 shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	14,000 00
400 shares People's Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,500 00
500 shares Phœnix Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000 00
200 shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	17,600 00
400 shares Union Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,400 00
150 shares N. Y. L. Ins and Trust Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250 00
100 shares United States Trust Co. Stock, New York City	10,000	11,500 00
		$2,158,140 42

LIABILITIES:

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors.......... Nothing.
Losses adjusted and due.......... None.
Losses adjusted and not due.......... $873 07
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting proof.......... $164,881 46

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town, village or block, varies.

The charter is on file with the Auditor.

HARTFORD, January 1st, 1862.

L. J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss. Hartford, January 1st, 1862.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, for said State and County, L. J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing Statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Then follows the Auditors Certificate of Authority:

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 20th, 1862.

Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and the act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL.] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HUBBARD & HUNT,

ja25-k289-1m] Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 LASALLE STREET. METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

Ship Chandlery.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., SHIP CHANDLERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor.

Would call particular attention of the ... stock, as we at all times have the ... best assortment in the West.

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAP, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, ... AND TACKLE.

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND ...

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or ..., BELL AND ..., NETS ...

Cotton, Flax and Hemp ... OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! ...

Of every kind required by the GOVERNMENT ...

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT ...

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, ... FLAGS

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army ...

Constantly on hand and ...

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. C...

[no13-k385-6m]

FOSTER & HARDEN ...

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS AND DEALERS IN TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St., Ch...

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest ... Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay ... Yarn, Bags and Bagging, ... Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, ... Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp ...

SAILS AND TENTS, Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon ... Flags, Etc., Etc.

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY ... HAGAN'S & SON'S PATENT HOIST WHEEL ... PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER, [oc21-g802-6m] C. B. ...

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC G... FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. Superior to Leather or ...

HAVELOCK CAP C...

Rubber Coats and Leggings, RUBBER AND LEATHER B... PACKING, HOSE ...

JOHN B. IDESON & ...

ja21-k478 3m 115 ...

Skates.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY ... THE DIME CREEPER. The nicest thing in the world to prevent ... pery weather. Also,

Just Received,

Another lot of WHITE'S CELEBRATED STUB TOE SKATES.

These Skates are used in New York, ... delphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in ... others

Peugeot's Great Variety ... No. 108 LAKE STREET.

SKATE EMPORIUM. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S ... CHILDRENS' SKATES, and Skates ... tion, for the Holidays.

del7 GEO. T. ABBEY, ...

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER ... MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND ... INSTRUMENTS, 90 South Clark Street.

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical ... and Strings. Having connection with ... houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, ... is prepared to furnish dealers, Bands ... with every article in the ... line

At the lowest N. York ...

Post Office Box 3404.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FA... CASH JOBBING HOUSE ... PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPER, Table Oil Cloths, Window ... FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS, AT THE LOWEST CASH ... No. 70 Lake Street.

Post Office Box 2618, Chicago, Ill.

DRAKE & ... DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures ... HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ... No. 184 Clark Street, ... [oc18-1y]

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., ... LEAD PIPE, BUL... Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, R... AND LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC ... Orders from the Trade solicited. ... price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office ... fe8-'60-wly E. W. BLATCHFORD ...

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & ... 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and ... ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON ... IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, ... reaus. School Furniture on hand ... ☞ Particular attention paid to ... [ja16-k350-1y]

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC ... By Lowell and William ... ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: ... cal Music, Sacred and Secular, ... Schools, Musical Societies and ... Home Circle. ... Just issued and contains nearly ... presents a very attractive Manual ... selection of Church Music and a ... Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume ... Booksellers generally. Published ... our street, by MASON BROTHERS ... For Price in Chicago, $ ... ROOT & ...

Prepared Glue.

ADVERTISEMENT.— ... I will sell the recipe for ... Prepared Glue, same as sold by ... This is the first time this recipe has ... I propose to sell this recipe for ... every man to make it. Spalding ... Glue more than two hundred ... the last year. Address H. S. GOOD...

Special Notices.

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. oc24-w-3m

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzetts, etc., go to A. PALEY, 109 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the difference from the natural when adjusted to the head. The Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction. oc28-...

☞ P. E. Minor, M. D., having discovered a permanent cure for Hernia or Rupture (on young or old), and from one to fifty years standing, in from four to eight weeks, WITHOUT AN OPERATION, by the use of an external medicine that does not interfere with labor or business pursuits. Can be consulted free, at his office, southwest cor. of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. (Room No. 1 up stairs.) Post Office Box 2363. The best Trusses furnished and fitted on reasonable terms, and satisfaction given or no charge for fitting. ja25-k445-1m

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

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Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

del-k53-3m

KNOW THYSELF!

Dr. J. H. McCANN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c.,

such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free. se13-1y

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

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(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co. ap10'61-1y

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EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

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PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

no19-h366-6m

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BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS.

It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using

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For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

no6-k125-1y

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For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

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oc23-k270-1y

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oc8-g961-6m K. WHITE & BRO. Proprietors.

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SHIP CHANDLE...
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205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. W...

Would call particular attention of the ... stock, as we at all times have the largest ... best assortment in the West of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAP, CANVAS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAI... AND TACKLE.

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND ...

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINE, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND ... NETS AND ...

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Tw...
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TE...
Of every kind required for GOVERNMENT U...
Made in any quantity, at short notice. We ... facture the celebrated
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REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUI... FLAGS
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Re...
Constantly on hand and made to o...
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CA... [no18-h568-6m]

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SHIP CHANDL...
SAIL MAKER...
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORD...
242 South Water St, Chi...

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest ma... Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Ca... Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Tw...
SAILS AND TE...
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wag... Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest no...
LANDELL OR SIBLEY ...
HAGAN'S & SON...
PATENT HOIST WH...
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTI...
GEO. F. FOSTER, [oc21-g823-6m] C. R. HAR...

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RUBBER ELASTIC GA...
FOR OFFICERS AND SOL...
Superior to Leather or Linen.
HAVELOCK CAP CO...
Rubber Coats and Leg...
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PACKING, HOS...
JOHN B. IDESON & C...
ja21-h373-3m 115 Rand...

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SOMETHING ENTIREL...
THE DIME CREEP...
The nicest thing in the world to preven... pery weather. Also,
Just Received
Another lot of WHITE'S CELEB...
STUB TOE SKA...
These Skates are used in New York, Ph... delphia, Buffalo, and St. Louis, in pr... others
Peugeot's Great Variety
No. 108 LAKE STREE...

SKATE EMPOR...
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SK...
CHILDREN'S SKATES, and Skates of ... tion, for the Holidays.
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JULIUS BAU...
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND B...
INSTRUMENT...
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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical ... and Strings. Having connection with ... houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Engl... is prepared to furnish ... Bands and ... with every article in ... line
At the lowest N. York ...
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FIXTURES, TRIMMINGS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH ...
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Post Office Box 2628, Chicago, Ill.

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DEALERS IN
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Window Shades, Fixture...
HOUSE AND SIGN PA...
PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ET...
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[oc28-1y]

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Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., W...
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AND LITHARGE.
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC ...
Orders from the Trade solicited. ... price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office B...
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BABCOCK & P...
171 RANDOLPH STRE...
Mahogany, Rosewood and ...
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON ...
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. oc28-w-3m

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. ..., 138 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the ... from the natural when adjusted to the head. ... Jewelry contains always the newest Patterns ... All articles will give entire satisfaction.

P. E. Minor, M. D., having discovered a permanent cure for Hernia or Rupture (young or old) and from one to fifty years standing, in from four to eight weeks, WITHOUT ANY ..., by the use of an external medicine that does not interfere with labor or business pursuits. Can be consulted free, at his office, southwest cor. of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. (Room No. 2 up stairs.) Post Office Box 2802. The best Trusses furnished and fitted on reasonable terms, and satisfaction given or no charge for fitting. ja29-k145-1m

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first manifested as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

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de1-h63-3m Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

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Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling; no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

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OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

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HELMBOLD'S
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EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

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H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.
se13-h686-6m

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION
NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY
INJURES THE BOILERS,
BUT GREATLY INCREASES
FUEL BILLS.
It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.
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R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
For Steam, Water and Gas,
BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,
And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.
Steam Heating Works
On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.
The Trade Supplied
With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.
102 WEST LAKE STREET.

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CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.
... E. WHITE & ..., Proprietors.

Banking and Exchange.

WISCONSIN BANK NOTES.
I will sell Exchange on New York for
WISCONSIN BANK NOTES
At one and one quarter per cent premium.
ja30-h804-1w E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

HIGHEST PREMIUM
PAID FOR
AMERICAN GOLD
By E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
Corner Clark and Lake streets.
ja28-h802-1w

BANKING AND EXCHANGE
OFFICE OF
ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 156 Lake street, two doors east of Lasalle street, (Marine Bank Building.)
Particular attention paid to Collections. Exchange on the Eastern States and Europe. Gold and Silver bought and sold. ja18-k39-1m

THE BILLS OF THE
Bank of Clifton, Canada,
Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown. ja4-k210-1m

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
de13-h798-1y E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. de12-h781-3m

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.
NICHOLAS MARC. [de11-h753-3m] FREDERIK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK,
NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,
Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.
Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.
Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h369-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je10'61-ly

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.,
au17'60-ly No. 82 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g23ojet-6t

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
se13-g609-6m Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
au22-g639-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
no14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMSON FARWELL.
ap6-'71-ly

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago.
B. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

Hats, Caps and Furs.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Company's Furs.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
At Wholesale or Retail.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 389 Broadway, New York.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs. oc31-ly

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 155 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted fresh at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2394. ...

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the past three seasons. Also, extra large 45 cents per can. Country orders promptly attended to. H. SANBORN, 128 Randolph st.—P. O. Box 1532. ...

Granular Fuel.

QUERY.—Why should House-keepers and their servants lose their patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with wood kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL ... by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington sts. ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A — Atkins Katie mrs; Ader Loretta miss 2; Adams Carrie miss; Adams Ella Z miss; Anderson Dovey miss; Ansell Alinda mrs; Appleton Ellen mrs; Atkinson Lucy mrs 2; Atwood Margaret mrs; Atherton H mrs; Avery C M miss.

B — Bacon F W mrs; Baily Sophia miss; Batty Nancy mrs; Babbitt Phenie miss; Babcock Hatty; Barbeur Harriett C mrs; Barth Bertha miss; Barsam Dellia miss; Barrett Ellen mrs; Barton Catharine mrs; Baxter miss; Bedford Jane miss; Bedford Jennie miss; Bell Milly; Bell Easter mrs; Beebe Lucy miss; Beaupre Henry mrs; Beaupre Mary J mrs; Beers M G mrs; Beers Jonnathan mrs; Beck Albert mrs; Berry Norah miss; Berryhill Nettie mrs; Blodget Francie mrs; Blumey Caroline mrs; Bloodgood E H mrs; Blackwell Sallie miss; Boyle Mary G mrs; Bowen Olive R mrs; Boggs Amelie miss; Bolio Mary Louisa mrs; Bower L M miss; Bowden Margaret miss; Bracden Henrietta miss; Bryant Daniel W mrs; Brainard mrs; Breckenridge Wm mrs; Bristol Emma mrs; Brewster S J mrs; Brady Jas mrs; Bridgeman Mary A; Breen Bridget miss; Brewer Helen M miss; Brown Isabel miss; Brown Lucy miss; Brown Debrea mrs; Brown Sarah mrs; Brown Mary A miss; Burgie Anne mrs; Butler Hellen A miss; Butler Mary Jane miss; Byam Unice mrs; Buckley Katie miss; Burgess M F mrs; Buckminster Aug'a P mrs.

C — Callahan Hannah; Caffry Anne mrs; Canty Ellen miss; Campton Maggie miss; Campbell Maria mrs; Canfield Mary miss; Cardwell F E mrs; Carroll Mary A miss; Carroll John mrs; Carroll Mary miss; Carter Letitia mrs; Carpenter Hatty mrs; Carpenter M A R miss; Carpenter Kate miss; Carthew Mary mrs; Carr John mrs; Chambers Ann miss; Chaplain Elizabeth mrs; Cheesman Delany miss; Childs C G mrs; Chashen Nellie miss; Chase C miss; Chelmor Jenny miss; Chamberlin Eva A miss; Cline Harriet mrs; Clark S H mrs; Clark Mary miss; Clark Bell miss; Clark mrs 2; Clegg Allice mrs; Clayton Mattie miss; Cline John N mrs; Clyde J W mrs; Cobb J B mrs; Cochran B F mrs; Collins Eliza D miss; Collamer S E mrs; Coe mrs; Collins Eliza mrs; Conley Margaret mrs; Costello Winnie miss; Coleman Debora mrs; Codding Louisa A; Collins E D miss; Cob Minna miss; Cotter S A mrs; Covel Wm L mrs; Cook Sarah M mrs; Cook E M mrs; Cook Mary J miss; Cook R H mrs; Concannon mrs; Conley Grace mrs 2; Cordon Emma mrs; Condon Mary Ann miss; Comstock Addelaid miss; Compton Lu miss; Crocker Eliza A mrs; Crandall Hattie miss; Crawford P mrs; Crafts Amanda mrs; Curren Catharine; Curtis M E miss; Cryers Phidelia A mrs.

D — Davis Lewis mrs; Davis Juliet mrs; Davis D G mrs; Darcey Mary mrs; Dickinson Mary miss; Dinond Mary miss; Delly Hattie miss; Denis Lattie mrs; Dignan Jane mrs; DeWolf Frances mrs; Dickinson Anne E miss; Dempey Margt mrs; Dewey Eliza J mrs; Delgman A mrs; Dixon E miss; Delanty Julia miss; Dingman Angie mrs; Drake E R mrs; Downs Elizabeth mrs; Dorgan Nelly miss; Donnelly Margaret mrs; Doyle Jane miss; Driscoll Ellen; Drew Jno mrs; Dodge Mannie L mrs; Dole G W mrs; Douglas H Ford mrs; Dockstades Louisa mrs; Dunnigan Alice miss; Dunbar Jane miss; Dugan mrs; Dunlay Mary miss.

E — Early C M mrs; Egan Ellen M miss; Egleston Lydia mrs; Ellithorp A C mrs; Elliott Caroline miss; Everett Hannah mrs; Everard Lelly miss; Escue Mary miss.

F — Furman Milton mrs; Fay Rosanna miss; Faxey Margaret miss; Ferns Mary miss; Flagg Leonora mrs; Ferris Margaret mrs; Fairman Daniel mrs; Fleming Lavina miss; Fish Sarah miss; Fisher Margaret miss; Fiefield Bessie mrs; Finnister E mrs; Fitzgerald Bridget miss; Flood Jas mrs; Fordham Virginia miss; Forsyth Ellen miss; Fox Kate miss; Foerbut Geo W mrs; Forrest Hellen miss; Fowler Molly miss; Fuller E J mrs; Fraser E J mrs.

G — Gates James L mrs; Gallagher Catherin miss; Garigue John mrs; Geary Margaret miss; Gavin Margaret; Gale Mary Ann miss; Garey Ellen; Gielow Caroline miss; Gilbert Mary E miss; Glenn Mary A mrs; Gilbert Mary miss; Goddard Louese S miss; Goulda Susan R Sarla; Gould Eliza H miss; Goodrich Kittie miss; Gubbins Joseph mrs; Gubbins Mary mrs; Grantham Belle miss; Gregory Charles mrs; Gubbins Anne miss; Guerin E J mrs; Graham Elizabeth miss; Green Eliza P miss; Griffin Mary miss.

H — Hamilton Ann miss; Hamlin Mary E mrs; Halley Eliza miss; Hall Annie miss; Hallock Elizabeth miss; Haggett Emily mrs; Harding Ann miss; Harris Holland H mrs; Hartless Adaline mrs; Harding Fanny miss; Hart Henrietta mrs; Hankinson M mrs; Hangan Ann; Harned Carrie mrs; Hastings Lois K miss; Hayden mrs; Haywood Virginia miss; Hayes Susan miss; Heffin Elsie miss; Helm J mrs; Higbee Hellen F miss 4; Higgins E A mrs; Higgins Nell miss; Hickmans Lucy D miss; Hickman Elvira mrs; Hommedieu H M L mrs; Hoster Catharine miss; Howard William mrs; Hatten Mollie A miss; Hughs Mary Jane miss; Hughes Kittie P miss; Hulburd Rosaline miss; Hyland Ann miss.

J — Jackson Mary J mrs; Jackson J mrs; Jackson Eliza miss; Jackson Ann Maria 2; James Lizzie miss; James Mary mrs; Jennings Marcia A miss; Jones Maggie miss; Johnson Maggie miss; Johnson Sarah M miss; Johnson Maria mrs; Johnson Amelia miss; Johnston Maggie miss; Johns L mrs.

K — Kane Katy miss; Kellogg Artemus mrs; Kelley Ellen miss; Kearney Mary miss; Kasson G T mrs; Key Sarah C mrs; King Hannah R miss; Kilbride Honor mrs; King Jane R mrs; King Mary M mrs; Kilroy Annie miss; Kincade Margaret; Knowlton Jas A mrs 2.

L — Lane Emily mrs; Lane Sadie miss; Larnard G mrs; Langdon S M miss; Lanagan Hannah mrs; Lathrop Mary S miss; Lallin Abby M mrs; Leavenworth Jessie miss; Lehomidien Nellie miss; Libby Daniel mrs; Linkfield Minnie mrs; Ledeu Rosa; Lindsey Evaline A miss; Lewis mrs; Livingston Mary miss; London Winferd miss; Lowrey Catherine; Lord Sarah S miss; Loomis Sarah B miss; Loner Mary miss; Looney Maria miss; Lull Henen A miss; Lull Paul mrs; Lyon Fannie miss.

M — Magen mrs; Mann Cyrus mrs; Mayner Bridget miss; Mallory Susan B mrs; Mack Katie miss; Madden Ann miss; Masterson Bessey miss; Maynard Almyra mrs; Martyn Ann miss; Mash Rosie miss; Meach Horace mrs; Meservey Kate mrs; Meek Lucenia Jane mrs; Meeteer Maggie miss; Miller mrs; Miller W J mrs; Miller Nancy E miss; Michel Eleanor F; Mitchell Esther A mrs; Morony mrs; Mowry W A mrs; Moore Marion miss; Moore Amanda E miss; Moore Joseph H mrs; Moore Mary E mrs; Morton Ella miss; Morris D C mrs; Morris M J mrs; Morris Joseph G mrs; Morris Sallie miss; Moulton H F mrs; Morrison Elizabeth miss; Moshier Ruby J miss; Moran Annie; Murphy Sarah H miss; Murry E mrs; Murry Annie miss; Myers Winnie miss.

Mc — McArthur C J miss; McAuley Grey mrs; McCannon Ann J mrs; McBride S mrs; McClane Mary miss; McDonad Bridget mrs; McDonald Winifred; McGinnis S J mrs; McGeeny Margaret mrs; McLanathan Francis mrs; McLeon Ellen M mrs; McLeon Margaret; McNulty Mary miss; McCaniff Ann mrs; McVay Mary Ann mrs.

N — Neven Mary; Neville Philip J mrs; Nichols Mary A miss.

O — Obrine Adelia A miss; Oberton Kate miss; Owens Celia miss; Oles Mary A miss; O'Neill Josephine miss; O'Donnell Jane miss; Oberton Isabella C miss; O'Maley Bridget mrs; Oakley Angie L miss; O'Shaughnessy Hellena; Ormsby N T mrs; O'Leary Theressa mrs.

P — Paxson P L miss; Parker Fanny C mrs; Parker J M S mrs; Parkhurst Julia miss; Parks Chapin mrs; Packard Sarah D mrs; Pierson Jenny M miss; Phillips H A mrs; Peugeot Maria L mrs; Pickens Nelly mrs; Phelps Carry Shafer mrs; Phillips Sarah C mrs; Perkins mantau maker miss; Powers Laura miss; Poole Mary J mrs; Porter Hattie miss; Price Eliza miss.

Q — Quackenboss H J mrs; Quill Hanorah miss.

R — Rawson Tilor mrs; Ray Lucy mrs; Ranson Emma miss; Raynolds Marcella miss; Reardon Mary; Reddin Ellen A miss; Reamer Elizabeth miss; Reynolds Wm mrs; Reardon Bridget miss; Reade D R mrs; Read mrs; Rigby John mrs; Richardson Helen A miss; Riddle Lizzie miss; Rowe Lucren C mrs; Rochford Henora; Roberts Rosalie F mrs; Rodden Nellie miss; Rockwood L mrs; Ruthven Johanna; Ryan Kate miss; Roberts Russell mrs; Rodgers Emma miss; Robinson Annie E miss; Ryan W mrs; Rock Briget miss; Rucker Nellie A miss; Runnion Hannah D; Robb Lizzie miss.

S — Sappington Mary miss; Sayles Thomas K mrs; Sanderson David mrs; Sackett Jennie miss; Sawyer Elizabeth miss; Salter Sarah mrs; Sabor Netty miss; Sanderson Emily mrs; Saling Edel mrs; Scott Helen A miss; Scott H M mrs; Scull Elizabeth mrs; Scott Helen miss; Scott J R mrs; Scales Catharine miss; Shepley mrs; Shanley Ann mrs; Shanister Mary miss; Shafer Mary C miss; Shephard Laura J mrs; Shay Joanna miss; Slater A miss; Shephard Mary T miss; Shafer Cynthia F mrs; Shephard George E mrs; Shattuck Annis mrs; Sherman Eliza A mrs; Sinnott Lizzie miss; Sloan William mrs; Smith Mary mrs; Smith Kate mrs; Smith E E miss; Smith Betsy J mrs; Smith Elizabeth mrs; Smith Ann M miss; Smith Julia E mrs; Smith Cyrus mrs; Smith Mattie M miss; Simpson Sophie miss; Skerritt John mrs; Stickney A miss 2; St John mrs; Stewart Anna miss; Stantess Margreth miss; Stewart Mary miss; Stowell L B miss; Sullivan Catharine; Sullivan Margaret miss; Sullivan Johanna mrs; Sweeny mrs.

T — Taylor David mrs; Tippinott Adilaid; Thompson Charlott miss; Thompson Joseph'e mrs; Thompson Stella W mrs; Thompson Fanny miss; Thielche mrs; Thistle Jane; Tichl Hannah miss; Tiffany Josephine miss; Tilden Harriet mrs; Townsley Charlott mrs; Trobridge Anna miss; Townsley Fannie miss; Turner Mary C mrs; Tuttle James H mrs.

V — Vinton Maria mrs; Vist Mary A mrs; Varley Mary A mrs; Vandoren Katie.

W — Walker Margaret; Ward M W mrs; Warren Harriet J mrs; Watkins Jane miss; Warner Estella E miss; Weir Anna miss; Weber Mary miss; Weiss Phebie mrs; West Elizabeth miss; Wentworth Julia miss; Webber Lydia mrs; Wells Alfred M mrs; Webster M miss; Webb Janny M mrs; Walsh Ellen mrs; Walsh Anne miss; White Lizzie miss; White Nancy Jane; Whitney Harriet mrs; Whisney S M miss; Wilson Eliza miss; Williams Kate Vict'a mrs; Williams Josephine mrs; Williams Ida miss; Williams Mary B W; Williams Samuel P mrs; Wright Mealy miss; Wildy A T mrs; Wilbur Hattie miss; Willmarth Henry mrs; Wing Ann mrs; Winslow Orra Jane mrs; Winchell Hattie N; Wilbur Clara miss; Worth Nettie A mrs; Wood Julia miss; Wood Agustus mrs; Wright Eliza; Wright Marythere.

Y — Young A E mrs.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A — Allair B; Allen A F; Austin A W; Axtell Alfred A; Axman P H; Allen Chas E; Aiken Chas; Adams C R revd; Aiken Eugene; Abbott Frank; Ault Franklin; Allen Stephen; Adams J W; Abell T P dr 4; Anderson T V; Abbott T E; Atten Geo M; Adams Henry; Ayres J; Ashe Isaac; Archie John; Adams John R; Aldrich Warren; Armstrong M A; Andrews T B; Ayre David S.

B — Boutin C B; Boddish Cyrus K; Brenock Patk; Buffum C; Brown Chas; Bramary dr; Bradley David M; Burk D; Bulger E; Burk Richard; Brewster E L; Bridgewater Elijah; Buel Edward; Buckingham O; Banks Austin; Balch C J; Bird Alexander; Besson Andrew; Barton A F; Baxter A J; Babbage & co; Beckwith & Willard; Barnes Charles; Ballen Chas W; Bennet Chas E; Batchelor Dan; Black Daniel; Blanchard R A; Bigelow Edwin A; Bay O K; Barstand Enoch S; Brown F D; Brockway S B; Brooks Samuel; Bragg F A; Bruner Solomon; Burns George C; Brith, Nicholas & co; Brisbank T W; Buckley Thos; Bowen T; Bronson Tracy; Buron Thos; Booth Henry; Bond Henry; Ball Frank; Barnes Frederick; Beeler Frank; Barly Shern al'y; Barnard S W; Berwick George; Ball Thaddeus; Beeby H S 2; Bak H F; Bennett J; Blish Irwin; Blanck J D; Baldwin Jacob; Blanchard Jonathan rev; Barnes John H; Bloomfield John; Barnes Jos K dr; Buckner Jas; Burk Jas; Back Ira D; Boyden Jas A; Barnham Jas; Bronson Jas; Brown J; Brightwell J M; Bard Joseph; Bowman John dr; Bryant J Q A 2; Briscoe John P; Bond Wm; Bodine Wm C; Broomfield Wm; Blank W & co; Bacon W P; Baxter Moses; Bond A F; Brown Newton; Barnsides B F; Bradley Alex; Burry A J; Burnish Ben; Bonker Andr G; Brown Chas O; Bonner P; Burgek Wm P; Bourk Mills; Barnham Lewis; Bondham mr.

C — Chapin N F 2; Chapin O; Chapman O D dr; Casy Pat; Cheney P D dr; Chenigen Chas; Chandler Chas; Campbell D; Cherrie Robt; Clark Elam G; Carroll Edward; Clark Samuel; Cavanagh M F; Clark F F; Carter S; Cloud Geo; Cheely Thos; Clancy T; Camp Thos; Carter H S; Clark H A; Campbell H F; Chambers Henry A; Carlin John; Carr Jno D M; Carolin Jno R; Campbell Wm; Crosser Wm; Churchill W L; Cheney Walter; Chapman mr; Cadore Leander; Chambers M C; Chapman L; Cadman M S; Cline Michael; Carney Michael; Carr L W; Crocker & King; Colby A J; Corbin & co; Currier Bailey; Coon Alex; Combs A; Cobb Carlos 2; Coffin C C; Conway Pat; Craughwall Pat; Coles Geo; Comerford P; Conway Patrick; Cochrane Peter; Connell Patrick; Crowley Danl; Culver Robt; Coy F D; Cole Fred; Collins S P; Colby Geo; Cooke James S; Corbet Jas; Cook J P; Crocker Jas F; Conahan John; Compton John E; Cogswell John R; Crawford John 2; Corthell John; Crow Joseph; Cogswell Wm; Craivy Willy; Coats Wm; Curtis W H; Coughtry Wm H; Cope Matthias; Currie Michael; Cross M J.

D — Davis B W capt; Davis A W; Declercq A M; Decreet A A; Dittman J; Doolittle A; Doherty Barnerd; Denent & co; Drake P H; Dupec C P; Dexter Chas P; Doody Patrick; Dexter Chas P; Dinsmore C; Delaney P; Dyas dr; Dall David capt; Decker E A; Dyer Edwin H; DunEdward; Dukett Samuel; Duncan F C; Drake S A & co; Diffeley Francis 2; Davidson Thos 3; Dalton Thos; Dunlap G S; Davis T Kelty; Donohue Timothy; Dupee G B; Dixon Hance; Dauphin Jas B; Dossett H; Dullerd Jas; Darney Daniel; Dana Jas jr; Ditmars J V; Doyle J B; Delany Jas; Dwyer J F; Duffey John; Defrane Joseph; Dowling John W; Dixon Joseph; Dalton Jos capt; Dubl John B; Durfee Wm A; Davis W H; Dove mr rev; Darigan Martin; Dooner Merkes; Donivan Jerimh.

E — Ellis Chas; Eldridge Chas M; Elliott Chas C; Earl D N; Ebbets Thos W; Emic Hiram; Edmonds H A 2; Edwards H H; Ender Jas; Erion Jacob; Ellsworth John J; Egan John; Elles John; Edwards Wm; Eddy Wm H 2; Evers mr.

F — Fake A; Feather B F; Fergusson O; Ford Oscar D; Fish N S; Freeman, Burt & co; Feming Patrick; Farnham C C; Fredrick P E; Fife Chas; Fife Chas C; Flood Peter capt; Foley P; Fizen dr; Fuller D F & co; Frassler D R; Felton R K; Flanders Saml 2; Ford Geo Waite; Ford Thos L; French G M; Forester Thos; Fluigge T; Fifer Geo; Fry H C; Favour H S; Foley Hugh; Flack J L; Freeman I H; Farlin I H; Fraley J; Felton J O 2; Funk Jacob & co; Ford Jas M; Finley Joseph; Fry John E; Freely Joseph; Flynn John; Fitzpatrick J C; Finch Wm; Flint Wm H; French Wm L; Fish Lucius A; Fee Michel; Flint Louis; Finon Michl; Fagan Michl; Fitzgerald M; Feeney M; Foley Michl.

G — Guild & Peter; Green Nelson; Gurnsey Alonzo; Gitson A S E; Gates A A; Gill & Williams; Gardner & Thayer; Gable Peter; Gainor Patrick; Goule Philip; Gardiner Chas A; Griggs Danl D; Gleason Richd; Goggin Michael; Gavin Edwd M; Godison Ed; Garnsey Edwin; Gale F D; Gibson S; Gilmore Fredk; Glaser Fred; Gates F A & co 2; Gerom G H; Gibbs Thos; Grey Tom; Grover Thos D capt; Galpin H B; Griffin Jos P; Griffin Jas F; Griffith John; Gault John; Gardner John; Gorman John; Gregory John; Green John; Goodwin Wm; Greenhill Wm; Greive Walter; Gearey M.

H — Hicks Wm; Hollister Wm T; Horton John; Howard Justin; Hershner John; Howe John W; Hunt Joseph L; Higgins John; Hurl J A; Howe Ira M; Humphrey J O; Ranlahan Jas; Huntington Henry; Hughes Henry W; Howard Harvey; Hight H A; Hobley Henry; Hursan G; Hoyle Thos; Hoyt Geo; Honors Thos; Howard S D; Hunt F; Holden Sylvanus; Higgins F; Hooker S G; Hollis S M; Hull Robt; Houck R A; Horton Edwd; Hiener Edwd; Hynes Dinis; Hinds Danl A; Hunt & Brother; Hubbard & Robt; Hill Albert W; Honer & Fowler; Hunt Nelson; Howk A R; Harlin I H; Holden N; Holaday Adam; Harris L; Hamlin Lysander B; Heary M S; Huntington Walt; Haydon John; Hall John J; Herold John; Hamlin Joseph; Henderson J P; Harper Jas H; Hayes prof J A; Hallett J A; Hamilton J dr; Hallett J; Henderson Jas; Hayes Jas; Harvey Geo M; Hamilton S H; Hanchett S F; Helman S; Hall S L; Hale S P; Hall Chas; Hayden Richd; Hayes Richd; Hatch R B; Hallock E J rev; Hall Robt P; Harmer Edwd; Haverty D; Harris David; Hamilton Chas; Hammond Carl; Hammond Chas; Hammer C; Harvey C T; Harvie Andw 2; Hayden & Randolph; Hasbrook Abram.

I — Ingersoll Geo.

J — Jennings John; Jibson John M; Jacobs Jas; Jackson Saml C; Jacklin Robt; Judson P; Johnson Edw'd L; Johnson A C; Jones & Mendson; Jones F; Jones Sullivan; Jones J G dr; Jeter Louis.

K — Kelsch Wm F 2; King Wm F; Kennedy Wm; Kehoe John; Kelly John W 2; King John; Kirk John; Ker James; Kelso Jas M; Kelley J W D; Kintz Jacob; Knapp Jas G; Kintz Henry; Kendall Hn'y rev; King Geo W; Kenny S B; Kig Saml; Kenny Ed'd rev 2; Kinney Robt D; Knapp Daniel; Kenny Davis; Kechane Philip; Kelley Chas; Keena Chris'ph'r; King Chas; Kinney, Espy & co.

L — Loomis Morgan G; Leath William; Luckey Wm; Lewis Wm F; Lewis Wm H; Ladd John A; Laton John C; Lawson John H; Low J N; Lepman Jacob; Lexington J; Leavenworth J E; Lourie C; Lewis Isaac capt; Langdon James; Lake J D; Long H; Lewis H L M; Lumis H B; Littlefield Geo W; Lewers Geo; Loyten Frencl; Lewis D L 2; Lyons David; Leonard Cornel; Lepscomb Cornel; Lilly Celestine; Ledland Peter T; Lightfoot A T; Lynch Nicholas; Lee Albert; Long B; Lockey Geo; Lockiss Wm.

M — Martin Gus; Mason S; Mathews F B; Messmore F; Martin E H; Meech Ezra; Mason R F; Maltby D W; McGuire mr; McGee Lem S; McGuaid Michl; McCord Wm or J; M Thomas; McCold Wm; McCormick Wm; McElroy Wm; McCab John; McKinnion J J; McCelean John; McGrath John; McNeil John; McCauley J P; McAuley John; McCall John; McKillop J & co; Mortal Thos; Morey Geo; Mitchell Timothy; Murphy Thos H; Mahoney Thos; Morris Samuel P; Morse E W; Miller Reuben; Many Peter; Macy Chas A; Melden Chas; Meirs & Bates; Morrison M; Moore Wm; Moore Joseph H; Mulvell John 2; McCarty Jas; McDougall Jas; McCormac Jas; McLanry T G; McEvery S; McAllister Edw; McCracken R H; McGerry Edwd; McAllister Edw; McCabe R; McAuley D capt; McLane David S; McGuire Patk G; McLaughlin P; McQueen Peter; McNobin Patk; McGee Patk; Moulten Eben; Morris E E; Moore D L; Mills D H; Money Peter; Murphy, Noad & co; Morawa John H; More Joseph H; Morris John; Moulton I H; Mores Henry; Mickel Henry; Miller Thos; Morrison T W; McCauley Jas; McDermot mr; McArthur A L dr; McNamara A; McNeil Barney; MacMillen Thos; Magoirn Edwd; Macken L; Madden John; Malony John; Manara Jas; Maynard H O; Martin Henry; Matteson H; Malley Thos; Mason Thos; Moore A B & bro; Myers A D; Miner O rev; Montgomery Alx; Myers Nathan W; Moon Oliver; Moriarty Owen; Morrison Alex.

N — Nooney Michael; Nichols & co; Nowlan Michael; Nelby mr; Nicht Wm N; Nickels John A; Nash John; Nash Joseph C; Newell Jeffrey; Neeson Henry 2; Nelagan Frank; Nickells E dr; Nickells D A; Newell Bryan.

O — Osmer O E; O'Connell Pat; O'Connell John; O'Kane John; O'Sullivan Patk; O'Lea Peter; O'Neil Thos; O'Callaghen Jno; O'Keefe John; O'Malley Martin; Osburn Willis; Overacker J W or A G; Owen J G; Oelvert Philip.

P — Patterson M F; Prentis Lewis M; Peckham M D; Pantlin Louis; Putnam W H H; Phillips Job; Powers John; Pitkin Joshua; Prindle John B; Pocock John H; Phillips Geo; Patrick G W; Parker G dr; Pratt Fred; Powers Robinson; Patterson Edwd; Pike Eben B 2; Palmer R B; Porter Edwd P; Palmontier Wm; Parsons W A; Powell W D; Phelps Walter; Philvin John; Phillips J C col 2; Patton Jas G; Prendergast J; Pickering J W; Pierce E W revd; Pearce Elihu; Perry David W 2; Plumer David B; Payne David; Pearson Chas; Peck C J; Putney C A or N; Porter Neil; Platt Wm B; Price Wm H; Parkhurst W J; Phillips John D; Phillips Thos M; Pierson J V; Platt H D revd; Poincer John H; Paine Thos; Patrick G W; Pearce & Bradley; Pearce Owen L; Pratt Asa; Pullman & Field; Palmer Augustus; Pratt Asa; Porter Ashel; Palmer & Draper.

Q — Quirk Timothy; Quackenbush T; Quinn J K; Quirk John 3; Quinn B.

R — Race Luther E; Ruthgeiber L; Roche Morris; Randolph M; Rodgers Mark; Ronan M H; Russell Wm P L; Riggs Wm; Rockwell Wm; Ryan Wm; Robinson Wm; Robinson Wm W; Rusco John H 2; Redmond John; Ranghen John H; Ritter Joseph C; Roberts John W; Reynolds Jas; Rollins J H; Root J L; Rose J S dr; Russell Jas H; Robinson J M; Russell J B F; Russell Jesse; Reynolds J M dr; Richard Jacob; Ryan Ed or Hugh; Rusco Voiney E; Ruder Henry; Roe Henry; Read John W; Reordan Thos; Reynolds Geo A; Riordan Timothy; Rounsecfer Geo; Reeder Shelton; Riddle Silas A; Russell F; Reed E O; Rood E H; Ritter Joseph; Rea David; Richmond D W; Rooth Peter; Raymond Chas L; Reed C H S; Ryan Pat; Reed Christy; Ripley Chas; Rich Arthur; Reid & Sherwin; Rourke Bernard; Ralstone A; Rose Alvan Lestr; Rouch Albert; Rawson Adriel A; Rosin A O; Rawalt B F.

S — Shiply mr; Sands Michael; Scribner Wm M; Shores mr; Sharp L; Savage Wm; Secomb Wm L; Seward Joseph; Shield John; Shaess Jo Sam; Shanks John; Sanders John Wm; Saxton James; Shepard Isaac; Shepherd W J; Sharp Jas W; Shabee P A; Shepherd C L; Squires Merritt; Snow mr; Stiles Milton; Stoddard mr; Slawson Walter; Smith W B; Smith Wm & co; Smith W B; Stull William; Solovan William; Standard Wm B; Stone W B; Sabar W J; Seavill A L & co; Sanders H A; Sackett G W; Sherwood T J; Shaw Frederick; Sackett Fred; Schettler T B; Sacia Frederick; Sheridan R S 2; Sharp Robert; Stafford E R; Sheldon D H; Shaw David; Shanahan David; Sheldon D H; Shank Peter; Shapley Cims; Sognaw Pat; Stephens John; Swedeman Jno A; Singer Joseph; Stanley Joseph; Smith John W G; Starney J W; Smith James; Stancell J B 2; Stable J H; Spinning J H; Smith J M; Strickler J A; Street J P; Shields Patrick; Scott C G; Saunders A; Sedgwick & Walker; Shoup A R; Sewall Benj; Seymour & Woodruff; Scott A W; Shea B; Sherman A S; Scofill A C; Shourds B; Shadows Robt; Skinner & Andrews; Sanford Charles; Slater Henry; Smith Henry; Stuart V H; Sparks Howell; Stanton H P; Strong H N rev; Stanton H D; Stubbs T R; Smith Thomas; South Geo W 3; Stevens G R; Strong George; Stills F W; Small W H; Spades Walter; Stevens Joseph; Smith Geo J; Stood Geo; Stamp Steven; Stevens S H; Stetson S H; Slawson S H; Spain Roswell; St Clair Edwd; Smith Edwd; Strong dr rev; Smith Jackson; Smith Jas Mon's; Smith J L; Sullivan D Q; Stewart D B; Smith D C; Smith Peter; Spread Chas; Simmons P A; Smith Parley; Stratton C J; Sloper Chas; Stinger Chas; Sullivan Timothy; Swords Thomas; Smith George O; Swain Chas B J; Stratton Cap't; Smith A J; Smith A R; Smith Ashbury; Spurr Alonzo; Smith, Hart & Clyde; Spears Anderson; Stratton A W.

T — Tiffany & Hall; Tredwell & Perry 2; Turttson Andw 3; Tilford Adam; Taylor B F 3; Tinsby A C; Tuttell & Edw'ds; Treanor Peter; Thatcher David C; Taylor D L; Taylor Duncan; Trumble David; Tompson Robt; Tedman Robt J; Thompson R B dr; Turner Emanuel; Tuttle Russ; Thomas Edward; Thomas F F; Thompson Solomon; Taylor Francis H; Tilton Geo; Tuckhorn H; Thompson H; Tilton J G; Thomas Jesse; Tyler Jas E; Tebbe J H; Thornber J W; True Jas; Turnbull John; Trearney John; Tucker Jos H; Taylor Joseph; Tobias H; Trammel Wm; Tuthill L G; Tiernan Michael; Thetrault Clover; Thombs P R.

U — Urey John.

V — VanDoezer L; Vaughn Martin; Vaughn Seth G; Vanorman L O; Valon mr 2; Vania L & co 2; Vanzwoll H; Vickey H G 3; Vee Samuel; Vaughan R F; Vogal Abram B; Varney A J.

W — Ward Nelson 3; Whitney & White; Weeder Ole; Whitmore H H; Watkins O T; Walner B M; Warden A R; Whitmore AHW; White Chas dr; West C T 2; Weed C W; Wachtell C S; Waterman Dick; Walter Daniel; Wentworth D S; Whittlesey Cha; Woodcock Asa; Wyllie A A 2; Wilmot Byron; Wilburt & Son; Williams & Thompson; Wolcott Alex; Williams capt; Wich Charley H; Wilson R J; Woolford Richd; Womsley Eugene; Wilson Robt; Wray Saml; West D S; Wheeler Richd; Warriner R; Walkley R W 2; Watkins E O & co; Ward E P; Whitcomb E K; White Frances H; Webb Frank; Waterman G J tt; Whiteman G W; Wallace Thos A; White Geo Q; Whitehouse H D; Weaver H A; Walter Hery B; Wiltsey Simeon S 2; Willson George Ware; Wilkins Geo; Winter Thos 2; Woodruff Geo & co; Wilson Harley L; Willden Henery; Work Henry C; Wright John; Weer John B; Wood John; West H T; Webb J dr; Washburn Ira T; Welsh Jas A; White J G; Ward John R; Wheeler Joseph; Wadington John; Weller John P; Walsh John F; West John M; White W H; Wetsack Wm; Wheeler Wm; Watkins M; White L B; Willard Joseph H; Wilber Joseph; Wilder Wm; Wooldridge W P; Williams Wm R; Wood Warren D; Wright Wm; Wood Wm 2; Wilcox M W m d; Willis mr; Wood M P maj U S A; Wright mr; Webber C P.

Y — Yates L H lieut; Yeager Geo J; Young A B.

Z — Zimmerman Jno.

Initials. 194 Kinzie st....V P D W M....Teacher's Friend....F A S....Ship Carpenter & Caulkers' Union.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a 3 cent stamp.

Office open from 1st May to 1st November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. On Sunday from 8 till 10 A. M. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M., daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8:30 till 10:15 A. M.
19-26 J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Express Freight Lines.

TRANSPORTATION.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
COMPANY'S
Express Freight Line,
—VIA—
Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Roads,
TO AND FROM
THE EAST AND WEST,
Controled and operated by the roads forming the Line.
Ample facilities for giving prompt despatch to property, via
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
TO AND FROM
Chicago, New York, Boston, &c.
For Bills Lading and Contracts, apply at Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
MERCHANTS VISITING THE EAST
Are requested to call at the Company's FREIGHT and TICKET Offices for Bills of Lading, Contracts, Tickets, Etc.
In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot.
In New York, deliver Freight at Hudson River Railroad, No. 72 Warren street, or to "People's Line of Steamers, foot of Cortland street.
Mark Packages: Via "Suspension Bridge!"
E. P. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston.
JULIUS MOVIUS, General Agent, Buffalo.
A. WALLINGFORD,
Chicago and Western Agent,
Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Chicago, January 1st, 1862. ja1-k138-1m

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE,
1862..........1862.
Under Management and control of the "Great Western Railway" of Canada.
By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "Great Western Railway Company" are to running an
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN,
Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Porland
Without Change of Cars.
Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to Freight, and at regular Railroad Tariff Rates.
Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."
For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to
A. WALLINGFORD,
Agent Great Western Railway Company,
Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, Chicago.
ja1-k139-1m

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
And a large and varied stock of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of
SUTLERS
Is respectfully solicited, at
138 LAKE STREET,
Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—162 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Eastern system. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help suited by applying at 169 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2365. de2-h597-10w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996. je11'61-ly

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4166. no4-h77-ly

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street. my26-ly

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 2442.
... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100 00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address HENRY LEAVITT, Att'y at Law. Office No. 39 South Clark street. Post Office Box 3393, Chicago, Ill. ja1-k177-3m

OBADIAH JACKSON, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 8 Walker's Building, entrance 84½ Dearborn street, nearly opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. ja15-k286-1m

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of
BEEF AND PORK.
Tallow Chandlers and Renderers. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.
Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport. no19

TO INVENTORS.—
COBURN & MARKS,
Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,
CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS.
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Agencies at Washington, D. C., and London, England. Advice given and Circulars sent gratis. ja15-k264-1m

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of
STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.
Office and Foundry, 156 and 158 South Canal street.
[ja15-k257-3m]

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
No. 48 STATE STREET.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.
Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock. mh9

J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.
au7-g314-ly

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM GILBERT
Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-h676-3m

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $90.
Taggart & Fair's Patent, Wilcox & Gibbs Patent.
Four Year's Sale Here
Has proved to thousands that no machines are so easily learned and so little liable to get out of order. Are well adapted to all grades of sewing.
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.
[se9'61-ly]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30
SEWING MACHINE,
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,
165 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2298.
de17-h749-2m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED
"PEARL"
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.

The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.

We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is put in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.

Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.

On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express; or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address
GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,
OFFICE—120 LAKE STREET, (up stairs), CHICAGO.
[de11-h738-ly]

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 276 South Water Street.
no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,
Corner Lake and Desplaines street.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.
jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.
A. G. MOREY,
ap17'61-ly 9 Board of Trade Building.

Notice to Grocers.

INTERESTING TO
GROCERS,
HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
AND ALL OTHERS.
We are constantly getting out large quantities of
NEW HAMS,
Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,
Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.
Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.
LELAND & MIXER,
Packing House and Store foot of South Water street opp. Mich. Central Freight House. de30-k103-1m

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR
WORSTED,
BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS,
HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES,
SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS,
Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions
WOOLEN HOSIERY,
Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose.
We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41..........LaSalle Street..........41.
de29-h80-3m

Co-Partnerships.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a partnership, under the name and style of Cooley, Farwell & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Dry Goods Jobbing business in the city of Chicago.
FRANCIS B. COOLEY,
JOHN V. FARWELL,
fe1-k364-1w MARSHALL FIELD.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of GOSS & PHILLIPS is dissolved by mutual consent from and after the first of January, 1862. Either of the parties are authorized to sign in liquidation. WM. B. PHILLIPS will continue the business as heretofore on corner Clark and ... and 391 Randolph st.
Chicago, Jan. 11th, 1862. DANIEL GOSS,
ja13-k52-1m WM. B. PHILLIPS.

Coal and Wood.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,
se6-g158-6m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,
no4-h38-6m Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Legal Notices.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS
SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
One of the best Business Lots on Clark Street.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss.
CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY. In Chancery.
Florence Mahony vs. Rebecca A. Mahony, et. al.

Public notice is hereby given that L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Special Commissioner appointed in the above entitled cause, to make sale of the Real Estate hereinafter described, will, on WEDNESDAY, February 19th, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, upon terms of one-half cash, and the balance payable in equal instalments, one and two years from the date of said sale respectively, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, all of the following parcel of land:—Part of Lot one (1), in Block thirty eight (38), in the Original Town of Chicago, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing on Clark street at a point in the west line of said lot twenty (20) feet from the northwest corner thereof, thence south on Clark street twenty (20) feet, thence east on a line parallel with the north line of said lot, eighty (80) feet, to the east line of said lot twenty (20) feet, thence north on a line parallel with the north line of said lot eighty (80) feet, to the place of beginning. Upon the confirmation of the sale, as aforesaid to be made of said premises, a Deed will be executed by the under signed to the purchaser, who will be required to execute notes for the deferred payments with a Deed of Trust, to be executed by the purchaser, on said land, to secure the same. For information as to the title to, and condition of the property, reference is made to Hoyne, Miller & Lewis, Solicitors of Complainant in above entitled cause.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County,
And Special Commissioner.
Chicago, January 29th, 1862 ja31-k324-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, ... Term, 1862. Jonathan H. Lyman vs. John Adriance, impleaded with Jonathan A. Kennicott.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of John Adriance, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said John Adriance that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of April next, (1862) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said John Adriance, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs. ja31-k327-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall and State of Illinois to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage upon the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd, the undersigned.

Public notice is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage, situate in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29], in Township thirty [30] north Range one [1] west, the northeast quarter [¼] of Section twelve [12], Township thirteen [13] north Range eight [8] east, and the northeast quarter of Section eight [8], Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.
JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage.
BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys. ja15-k259-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs. ja1-k80-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty seven [37] of mortgages, at page three hundred and twenty-three [323]; Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of eleven thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the notes to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage, and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to-wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lot two (2) in Block six (6) of Section fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated.
FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney,
114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-k297-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven [327]; Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received, and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of November and May, from the first day of November 1858 to the first day of May 1863. And whereas, it is provided by said Mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election, anything in the notes to the contrary notwithstanding; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, all of which premises are situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty [30] feet east and adjoining the west thirty [30] feet of Lot number seven [7], in Block thirty-seven [37] of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one [1] to thirty-four [34] inclusive, of Block twenty [20] of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvement thereon situated. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and ten [10], of Block twelve [12], of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and eighteen [18], of Block thirteen [13], of said South Branch Addition. Lots three [3], eleven [11] and twelve [12], of Block twenty-seven [27], of said South Branch Addition.
FRANCIS P. CORBIN,
WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney, Mortgagee.
114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-k297-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, March Term, 1862. Harrison H. Husted vs. Iram Nye, Samuel Hale, John V. Ayre, Joseph C. Bullock, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Samuel Hale, Robert H. Boyd, Nehemiah Wilkin, Alexander L. Van Buren, Frederick Butterfield, Charles B. Cochran, Thomas C. Cochran, William Barbour and Benjamin Carver, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the Fourteenth day of December, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the First Monday of January, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the Third Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl't's Sol'r. ja10-k279-4w

ESTATE OF WM. T. BARRON,
NOTICE.—Payment of all monies now due the estate of the late Hon. W. T. Barron, must be made without delay to me at the office of John Mattocks, Jr., "Telegraph Building," Chicago.
ja13-k423-4w WILLIAM BARRON, Executor, &c.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,
No. 141 LAKE STREET,
Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:
Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.,
Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq.,
Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.,
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.
M. F. G. Bertesh m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui. no11-h326-3m

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
Dr. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:
Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate ... $50 to $90
Upper ... Lower ... Entire ... Vul. Rubber ... 25 to 45
Upper ... Lower ... Entire ... Silver ...
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates ... 1 to 3
Best beautiful Gold Fillings ... 1 to 3
After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to the Eastern standard, and will in every respect continue his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 2414, Chicago, Ill.
Office, No. 95 Clark street, opposite the Court House. no8-h18-3m

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 98 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the above place, where he will give full attention to every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANSING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. my1'61-ly

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREBERT, 187 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnets Bleached and Pressed. ... Orders from the Country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2836. ...

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M. except Sundays, and 11:30 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 5:00 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M.
no27 JAMES HOWE, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, 10:30 P. M. through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.
5:45 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford.
Trains arrive at 1:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc23-ly

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. ly1

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
1861..........1862.
Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.
IN CONNECTION WITH
CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.
Quickest and Best Route
From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching those places more than three hours in advance of any other route.
On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 5 A. M., reach Clyde at 6.33 A. M. making close connection with the Mail Train on the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R. R., reaching Tiffin at 8.00 A. M., Carey at 8.52 A. M., Bellefontaine at 11.17 A. M., Urbana at 12.10 P. M.—Dine—connecting with trains on the Col., P. & Ind. Road, reaching Columbus at 2.30 P. M., Springfield at 1.10 P. M., arriving in Dayton at 2.40 P. M., Hamilton at 4.25 P. M., and Cincinnati at 5.40 P. M.—three hours in advance of any other route.
Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.10 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.40 P. M.
Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo.
Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.
Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.
H. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R.
de19-h914-6w L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Commission Merchants.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216½ South Water Street.
jan29-k360 1y

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
84 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6151.
Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.
de10'61-ly

PIERSON & COLLETT respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that they have commenced business at 82 Randolph street, as
BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS
And General Commission Agents.
Having taken great pains in the selection of their stock, invite all lovers of good Butter and Cheese to give them a call.
P. & C. pledge themselves to keep at all times on hand a good supply of the very finest quality of the above goods that can be procured, and trust by studying the wants of the public to merit a share of its patronage. ja8-k247-1m

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17'61-ly
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Office No. 2 Hilliard's Block. Post Office Box 4287.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. W. M. Raymond, Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Yelverdon Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe18'60-ly]

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
283 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago. P. O. Box 3637.
Grain, Flour, Green and Dried Fruits, Eggs, Butter, etc., sold on Commission.
WM. B. HIBBARD. [de13-h807-3m] JESSE M'ALLISTER.

CULVER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water St., Chicago.
B. F. CULVER. [ja14-b914] C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
P. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
mh22'58

SHACKFORD, MARTIN & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago,
S. SHACKFORD. HENRY MARTIN. G. M. HOW
[au26-g447-6m]

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 121 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de3'61-ly] E. O. WOLCOTT.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.
no14-h369-6m

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.
MURRY NELSON, [ap13] E. L. STEVENS.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.
ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g797-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1516.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY, [au23'61-ly] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au16-c891-ly

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.
ja28'61-ly

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE, [au15-a136-1y] R. STONE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 166 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no26-a298

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-ly

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-ly

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh23-a187-ly

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAM'L A. FORD, [au17'60-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE, [y30-ly] H. A. YARWOOD.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,
No. 205 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Paxton Mills. jy19'61-ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 225 and 227 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. ... South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Provisions, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on property in store or for shipment. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 162 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., ... as well as Chicago, ...
M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BETTS. E. A. NICHOLS.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. ...

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
5:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
5:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
12:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the above named.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, and Baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.
But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:40 A. M., Albany 4:20 P. M., New York 9:30 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:00 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 5:00 P. M., Albany 3:15 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:50 P. M.
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 5:30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 11:30 A. M., Fast Express; at 11:30 P. M. Night Mail Train.
The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. ... Patent Sleeping Cars are run on Day Express Trains. ... Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,
285 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities),
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburgh for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
ALSO,
Connecting at Harrisburg, via Allentown,
With three daily trains to New York.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (430 miles,)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS:
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. F. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. W. GRAHAM & CO., Cairo, Ill.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. S. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
R. G. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. P. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
S. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
ja1-k175-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:15 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:30 P. M. Through Trains arrive 5:15 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
6:00 A. M. daily (except Sundays), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on the Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
6:00 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Ag't.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Pequa, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburgh, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also to Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.
Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 8:30 P. M.
Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 128 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
9:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:15 P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:50 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:53 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:55 A. M.
no8 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time!
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
9:30 A. M. Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at ... P. M., Logansport 5:00 P. M., Decatur ... P. M., Springfield 7:30 P. M., Alton 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 11:50 P. M., Terre Haute 1:15 A. M., Cairo 4:30 A. M.
9:00 P. M. every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:10 A. M., Springfield 1:30 P. M., Alton ... A. M., St. Louis 10:30 A. M., Terre Haute ... P. M., Vincennes 1:15 P. M., Evansville 5:35 P. M., Cairo ... P. M.
On Saturdays the 9:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 9:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
(HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.)
Trains will leave Chicago: 6:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 5:15 P. M. Leave Wood Lawn: ...
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express (Sundays excepted) ... at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) ... (Saturdays excepted) ... at 5:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted) ...
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

GREAT CENTRAL
SHORT LINE ROUTE,
VIA
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
AND
Pennsylvania Central R. R's,
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.
Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents.
Are prepared to contract Freight through, ... of the Companies above named, at their Office, 61 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. ...

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1862.

THE CITY.

JANUARY FIRES.—During the month of January just past, there have been fifteen fires and two false alarms. The total loss was $18,880. The amount of insurance, $15,000.

BRAITHWAITES' RETROSPECT.—The January number of the Braithwaites' Retrospect has been received by Jno. R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

"PRINCE OF CLARENDON."—The City Marshal of Dubuque has telegraphed Superintendent Bradley to hold the Prince in custody. He is wanted in Dubuque.

PERSONAL.—Major R. M. Hough, of Gen. Hunter's staff, at present in this city, has received orders to report himself at Leavenworth forthwith.

THEATRICAL.—Matilda Heron commences her engagement this (Monday) evening at McVicker's, producing her new comedy, "The Belle of the Season, or Finding the Level." This comedy will be well mounted at McVicker's and will doubtless prove as attractive as in Boston, where it had a successful run of two weeks.

TO SOFTEN OLD PUTTY.—In removing old broken panes from a window it is generally very difficult to get off the hard dry putty that sticks round the glass and its frame. Dip a small brush in a little nitric or muriatic acid—to be obtained of the druggist—and go over the putty with it. Let it rest awhile and it will soon become so soft that you can remove it with ease.

THE YATES PHALANX.—Adjutant Marshall, of the Yates Phalanx now at New Creek, Va., has been ordered to this city to recruit for the regiment for a term of six weeks. He left the regiment in good condition. It now numbers 750. One whole company and three commissioned officers are wanted. A company offered to Adjutant Marshall would be at once equipped and sent on to the Potomac.

THE MCBEAN CLAIM.—In the Circuit Court on Saturday last, upon the application of John McBean, a writ of mandamus was ordered to issue, compelling the Mayor and Comptroller to issue city bonds for $4,066.43 for work done by the applicant on Lasalle, Washington, Market and Franklin streets. Our readers will remember this as the claim passed upon by the Old Claim Commissioners on the 30th of August last.

TO MEMBERS OF THE MECHANIC FUSILEERS, AND OTHERS DESIROUS TO ENLIST.—Major Arthur C. Ducat of the 12th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, (Col. McArthur) is now in this city for the purpose of recruiting three hundred men for his regiment now stationed at Paducah, Kentucky. Mustered out members of the Mechanic Fusileers, and others who desire to serve their country, cannot make a better choice than this fine regiment. Major Ducat can be found at No. 150 South Water street, (Dole's Building), between the hours of 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., until Wednesday, 5th inst., when he will rejoin his command.

POLICE COURT.—The principal item of interest at the Police Court, before Justice Akin, Saturday, was the examination of seven men arrested while in a general scrimmage on Desplaines, near Harrison street, Friday night at a late hour. The severity of the battle may be imagined when we state that not one of the seven participants brought to the Armory had a whole skin. Some were gashed in the nose; one had a rough excrescence on the side of his head as large as a hen's egg—hatched beneath a shelalah—and another was sporting mourning around both eyes. They were fined a sufficient sum to keep them in the Bridewell until perfectly sober.

RECRUITS FOR BARKER'S DRAGOONS.—We learn that First Lieutenant George H. Sitts, of Company B, Capt Barker's Dragoons, now at Washington, has arrived in the city for the purpose of recruiting twenty men for that command. Lieutenant Sitts may be found at Duffey's cigar store, No. 39 Clark street, until the middle of the present week, when he will return to Washington. All persons desiring to join a crack cavalry company will do well to call upon him. Those having friends in Barker's Dragoons can send parcels or packages to the same by leaving them early in the week at the TRIBUNE counting room, directed in care of Lieut. Sitts.

SKATING.—Saturday was a busy day among the skaters, and the various skating parks were crowded. The basin and lake were also covered black with the lithe forms of skaters far in the distance. Several of the more daring or rather more reckless, ventured over two miles from shore, and were just visible, darting about in the steel blue distance like insects. The venture was a reckless one. A sudden change of the wind to the westward might in an instant have cut them off from shore and from help. Saturday evening the Central Park presented a splendid scene upon the occasion of the Carnival. The Light Guard band furnished the music, and everything was as merry as a marriage bell. We welcome the advent of the season which has made the muscle fashionable.

RAILROAD APPOINTMENTS.—Silas M. Avery, Esq., late Lieut. Colonel of the Railroad Regiment—Indiana 56th—has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Avery severed his connection with the 56th regiment in order to harmonize its consolidation with the 52d, and in so doing exhibited a spirit which every one must commend. Mr. Avery is a railroad man made thorough by practical application, and would have proved himself, had he continued in the service, a superior military officer.

—Mr. E. S. Spencer has been appointed Western Freight and Passenger Agent of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, and is the only person, aside from the general officers in New York, authorized to negotiate with Western roads. The principal office of the agency will be in this city. Mr. Forsyth will remain here as local freight agent.

A DISTRESSING CASE OF HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS.—A respectable looking woman appeared before Justice Akin on Saturday, leading by the hand a boy of *thirteen*. Her complaint set forth a most pitiable condition of the mind of the youth. She said that for *four years* he had been an habitual drunkard, spending all the money he could obtain for liquor, and all of his time in grog shops, and with dissolute companions of his own age. Frequently at nights she had been compelled to leave her house to hunt him up, only to find him overpowered with liquor. To such an extent had this gone of late that she feared he would freeze to death, and begged the magistrate to send him to the Reform School, or some other place where he could be taken care of and kept away from whisky, the bane of his young life. Justice Akin immediately turned the lad over to Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of the Reform School, to whom, upon examination, he gave his name as Wm. J. Haley. He also stated that his father and mother were dead and he had for several years made it his home with his aunt, the woman who brought him there. The Commissioner sent the juvenile inebriate to comfortable quarters with Superintendent Perkins.

SECOND SIGHT.—The city has gone crazy over second sight, and Anderson may be said to have turned the heads of the amusement-going public at first sight. All sorts of ways have been suggested in which the Professor and his *spirituelle* daughter perform these wonderful feats. One suggests clairvoyance; another, magic; another, that a confederate who has seen the articles whispers them to her through a tube; another, that she herself has seen them for a moment or two, and by a wonderful stretch of memory impressed upon her mind the minute peculiarities of forty or fifty small articles. One of the city papers gravely exposed the trick by asserting that the envelope containing the articles mysteriously found its way beneath Miss Anderson's shawls, and that while enumerating the articles she held them in her hand. Prof. Anderson, on Friday evening completely upset this theory by seating Miss Anderson so that she faced the audience, using no shawls at all, and asking no questions. In the same manner he disposed of a communication from some anonymous wiseacre, offering to bet $1,000 that the feat was performed in that manner.

Thus the matter remains undiscovered, and the origin of the milk in the cocoa nut must still perplex the natural philosopher. The veritable What is It is among us, and who will decipher it? What cunning magic, cabalistic spell or clairvoyant mystery is used? How the slender, pale girl reads the contents of the sealed envelope and tells you what is in your pockets? The study is a suggestive one. Prof. Anderson gives another week of these entertainments, and we suggest that our readers visit Bryan Hall and give us their theories.

THE STATE STREET ABORTION.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of C. P. Bradley, Superintendent of Police, to inquire into the cause of the death of Miss Abby Doane, who, it is alleged, came to her death from an operation performed upon her by a woman named "Madame Beaufort," an account of whose transactions, so far as they are connected with the deceased, appeared in our last issue. Carlos Haven, Esq., District Attorney, conducted the investigations on the part of the people.

Dr. Adams of Elgin testified that he assisted at a post-mortem of the deceased at that city on the 29th ult., at the request of the county justice. The cause of death, in his opinion, was peritonitis, caused by premature parturition. He further testified that he knew the deceased, and that her moral reputation was good. With Huntoon, her cousin, he was somewhat acquainted, but knew nothing of any intimacy existing between him and the deceased.

Dr. Gore, the County Physician, testified that he went to Elgin and saw the body and made a careful examination of it after its removal to this city. His testimony was very lengthy and detailed, and sufficiently established the fact that the deceased was the victim of abortion. He further testified that he had visited the house of Madame Beaufort and found there the instruments used for such purposes.

Mary Compton, one of the inmates of Madame Beaufort's, was next sworn. She testified that Abby Doane, the deceased, came to the house about a week before her death. Upon her arrival the Madame informed the witness that the new comer was sick with the dysentery. She first saw Huntoon there the Tuesday after the deceased came, and he was there the most of the time until her death, and took one meal a day there for several days before she came. In regard to Madame B.'s connection with the girl, she professed ignorance, farther than that she had known her to administer medicines. About the man Harper she knew little, except that he lived in the house and sold liniments and veterinary medications on State street.

The girl Mary Willis, another of the inmates, testified substantially the same as the last witness, with the following additions: Huntoon went for Dr. Dodge at the request of the deceased, and that Harper and Madame Beaufort occupied the same room. Tilly Thompson, the chambermaid, also corroborated the above, and intimated that the real name of Madame Beaufort was Jane O'Neil, and that she came here from Buffalo. At this stage the examination was adjourned until Monday morning at ten o'clock.

The above is a very brief condensation of the evidence taken. The major portion of it was of a medical nature and unfit for publication. Doctors Ray, Miller, Ross, Lynde and Adams assisted in the *post mortem* and made a thoroughly scientific and careful examination. Their evidence, coupled with that of the inmates, already seems to point with unerring certainty to Huntoon as the betrayer and seducer of his own cousin—a crime almost too shocking to imagine, and to Madame Beaufort as the person who in her mercenary and shameless calling has produced the death of the unfortunate girl. If the evidence yet to be taken shall not fasten the guilt upon her it will be serviceable in showing up the secrets of this vile den, and the character of the deeds transpiring in this abode of abortionists, horse doctors, fortune-tellers and other such personages. Nothing but such a visitation as befel Sodom will ever purify that establishment.

The Irish Brigade — Gen. Halleck's Orders.

Captain Robert Adams, of the Irish Brigade, who was ordered to Springfield and St. Louis, has returned with twenty of the men of the Brigade, and with orders from Major General Halleck, which are appended below, and from which it will be seen that the soldiers of Marshall's Cavalry and Col. Mulligan's Brigade who desire to return to their respective commands are to be returned, the Quartermaster furnishing passes for that purpose. Most of the men of the Brigade who are serving in other regiments, are desirous of getting back under their former command.

The following is a copy of the orders:

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, January 29, 1862.

[Special Orders No. 94.]

Commanding officers serving in this Department are hereby instructed:

1st. On proper demand, and evidence of identity, to discharge from service with their commands, such men as were discharged from either the 1st Illinois Cavalry (Col. Marshall) or the 25th Regiment Illinois Infantry (Col. Mulligan) and who now desire to return to their former regiments and be regarded as having been continuously in the service, their discharges from said regiments having been revoked per Special Order No. 327, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Dec. 13, 1861.

2. Those men of either of the aforesaid regiments who may prefer to remain in the organizations with which they are now serving, and be regarded as having been out of the service, will be so retained.

3. Men discharged, in compliance with the foregoing instructions, will, on the next return, be reported as transferred, and all such transfers from detached companies will be promptly reported to their regimental headquarters.

When the men, desiring to rejoin their former regiments, are in the field, they will not be discharged without the orders of the Commanding General of the Department, their names being sent to the Assistant Adjutant General at these headquarters.

4. The Quartermaster's Department will provide the necessary transportation passes to fulfil the requirements of these orders.

By order of Major-General Halleck.

(Signed) M. H. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Church Choirs of Chicago.

Among numerous letters that we have received the past week, we select the following:

MR. KEEP DARK.—*Dear Sir:* Knowing you to be better informed than any other man in America upon all subjects, we wish your opinion upon the following:

Has any salaried singer who does not always wear patent leather boots, cultivate a moustache, live on Michigan Avenue or Rush street, any right to presume upon cultivating the acquaintance of any of the congregation with whom he sings? This thought has been suggested to me upon seeing our clergyman whom we pay three thousand dollars per annum, "tip his tile" to our baritone who only receives two hundred and fifty dollars per year. CONSCIENCE.

REPLY.

In reply to "Conscience," we say that owing to the fact that there are not more than enough good choir singers to fill the situations at the West it is necessary to treat them (as a matter of policy) like ladies and gentlemen. But we strenuously oppose their being invited to Church sociables or weekly meetings. We deem the conduct of your clergyman highly censurable. We are sorry to be obliged to say that some of the singers in this city squander their money in supporting their wives and children. K. D.

The choir of the Round Church was visited last Sabbath. It is said to be the best in the country. Such, at least, is the opinion of the choir themselves. They are no doubt sincere when they say they never heard better music, for to judge from their singing you would imagine they never heard any one sing.

The choir of this church is under the direction of Mr. Barrentone. His voice registers from C C C to A A, but is weak in the lower tones. His principal musical characteristics are scratching his head and performing various "Ambidextrous Prestidigitations," by placing his digits at the end of his nose and vibrating them in a very unpleasant manner when any member of another choir enters the church.

Mrs. Trebles, the soprano, has a compass in two volumes. She is evidently unaccustomed to solo singing, which unfits her for the high order of music performed by the choir. Her husband is an ex-corporal of the Marine Light Guards, to which fact is owing the present proficiency of the choir.

The contralto, Mrs. Scott, has a magnificent waverley voice. The first Sunday she sang, most of the audience were quite sea sick, but now since braces have been added to the building and seats rendered firmer, the results are very happy.

Mr. Doncit is at present singing tenor. He has only been associated with the choir seven years, and they have not yet determined whether he sings well enough to be retained. He is undoubtedly the best singer in Chicago, but we desire to hear him under different circumstances before deciding upon his abilities.

Mr. Diapason, the organist, is of the Stephen H. Foster school. He has deservedly a world-wide reputation. His temperament is Diatonic, while Foster's is Euphonic. He (Diapason) all vigor, Foster very tame. He (Diapason) slow and clumsy, Foster brilliant and clear. I say that they are both of the same school, because both have reached eminent positions by being entirely unlike each other. Diapason can draw more stops than any in America; Foster can put them in as fast as Diapason can draw them.

Perhaps it is proper to state that I never heard the choir of the Round Church as I arrived just as the sermon commenced, but I got my information from the young gentleman who engineers the bellows.

I promised to give the public a complete history of music since the flood, but the Editors of the TRIBUNE very ungenerously refused to add thirteen columns to their Sunday morning edition. I have received seventy-nine letters the past week and will endeavor to answer them in due course of time. I mean to make everything clear, concise and complete as I progress, under the old proverb that a "new broom sweeps clean." The *Broom* above mentioned is manufactured from the best of broom corn furnished by our friend Seaverns. In view of the above truths let us all KEEP DARK.

FOUND DEAD.—Mrs. Louisa Dichler, wife of John Dichler, living on Lincoln near Reese street, in the North Division, was discovered dead in her bed Saturday morning at three o'clock, by her husband. An inquest was held by Coroner James, which established the fact that the woman died of heart disease.

Recorder's Court.

The February Term of the Recorder's Court commences on Monday, with a light docket as compared with that of some former terms. There are in all thirty-eight cases, as follows:

LARCENY—William Wright, James Kenny, Johanna O'Herron, James Lewis, William Johnson, Fred Hesler, Edward Brown, Andrew Johnson, Jno. W. Smith, Richard Kirby, Catherine Neville, Ely Norton, George Wolz, Jacob Kuhn, James O'Brien, August Fisher, DeWitt Van Houter, Michael Roberts, Homar Pullen, Mary Maher, Chas. McCumbry, B. G. Reynolds, Mary Brown.

BURGLARY—George Williams, Michael Connelly *alias* William Smith.

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—John C. Stone, George Williams.

ASSAULT WITH A DEADLY WEAPON—James Burnett, Patrick McCoy, Thomas O'Brien.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—Julius Fisher.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES—James Qualis.

CHEATING AND DEFRAUDING—William R. Sanford.

MANSLAUGHTER—Louis Ritchberg.

BIGAMY—Catherine Hamilton.

FORGERY—Florence McCarthy.

MAKING THREATS—Thomas Hogan.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A LARCENY—Bridget Chase.

☞ The following gratifying testimony to the success of the treatment pursued by the Drs. R. & J. Hunter in affections of the throat and lungs, will be read with interest—coming as it does from a gentleman of high standing and respectability:

KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Having noticed that Drs. R. & J. Hunter have an office in your city where they treat diseases of the throat and lungs, I feel moved by gratitude and philanthropy to make public the following facts:

My wife had long been afflicted with symptoms of consumption. In the fall of 1855 these symptoms were so threatening as to induce my family physicians in Keokuk, who are inferior to none in the city, to abandon her case as hopeless.

With the despondency incident to such a communication, I took my wife to New York and consulted Dr. R. Hunter. This was the only interview. All subsequent treatment rested upon correspondence, unaided by my family physician at home.

In two months I noticed an improvement, and in six months all the symptoms which gave alarm had disappeared. My family physician, than whom no one stood higher in the profession, or as a gentleman, made a particular examination and pronounced the cure permanent. Others who concurred with him as to the hopelessness of the case and the character of the disease, as also to the cure, changed their mind as to the disease, because it contradicted their theory that "tubercular consumption could not be cured."

A fact not necessary to my main purpose I desire to record here. I took from my family physician a statement of my wife's condition. The lung and the part of the lung was affected by tubercles as determined by auscultation and percussion. This was carried with me, unknown to Dr. Hunter, to this day. His examination concurred so perfectly as to remove my skepticism as to the value of chest examinations.

For three years the blessings of health crowned the treatment of Dr. Hunter. For the last three years, she being now forty-eight years old, unfavorable symptoms have manifested themselves so strongly as to induce me again to call in the assistance of the Drs. Hunter.

If you believe that the facts here stated will be of any service to the cause of science or philanthropy, you are welcome to lay them before your readers.

Respectfully yours,
FRANK BALLINGER.

Complimentary Benefit to Caryl Young.

JOHN C. AMELER, Esq., President—*Dear Sir;* The undersigned, subscribers and visitors to the Central Skating Park, hereby tender through you a complimentary benefit to Mr. Caryl Young, the manager and proprietor of the Park, to take place at an early day in February. We tender this benefit in view of the large expense Mr. Young has been to in providing good attendants, comfortable rooms, good ice and frequent musical carnivals. We know the expenditures must have exceeded the receipts, and do not wish that his public spirit should be a pecuniary loss. We take this opportunity to express our satisfaction for the manner in which he has conducted the Park—nothing having been omitted which would contribute to the pleasure and comfort of his patrons. We are well aware of the unfavorable circumstances under which this season commenced, and hope that another season, under Mr. Young's management, will be productive of pleasure to us and pecuniary benefit to him.

F Granger Adams, E K Willard, Davenport, Ullmann & Co, Charles H Ham, C G Wicker & Co, Calvin C Parks, H W Bishop, Jr, E W Russell, M D Gilman & Co, Gray, Phelps & Co, Wm Bross, Jno DeKoven, Strong Wadsworth, Jones, Perdue & Small, G H & L Laflin, Bowen Brothers, B F Quimby, H F Willard, H F Wentworth, Edward I Tinkham, C R Larrabee, Robt L North, A C Badger, Chas E Willard, C H Beckwith, O T Connor, Henry Milward, N K Fairbank, Wm F Tucker, Thomas S Dickerson, and many others.

REPLY.

JNO. C. AMELER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have received, through you, a tender of a complimentary benefit at my Skating Park. Allow me to express my thanks for the very kind offer of my friends and patrons. I will name Wednesday evening, Feb. 5th (weather permitting.)

Yours, very truly, CARYL YOUNG.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of Thermometer for last week, noted by E. L. O'Hara, Druggist, No. 30 West Randolph street:

1862.			7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Jan.	26	2	14	15
Monday,	..	27	28	32	34
Tuesday,	..	28	37	39	38
Wednesday,	..	29	16	17	13
Thursday,	..	30	1	13	16
Friday,	..	31	10	33	23
Saturday,	Feb.	1	3	14	11

☞ To cure a COUGH, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

☞ THOMSON'S EATING HOUSE, is the place where you can take a lunch, eat a supper or dinner, at any hour, and only be charged for what you eat. The Number is 53 Dearborn street. feb3-21

☞ A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 15 Custom House Place. jan27-1m

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronizes him. Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. ju7-1m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25-ly

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday, January 30th, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. R. H. Clarkson, JOHN A. CUTLER and ELLEN P., daughter of the late John High, Jr., all of this city.

DIED.

In Burlington, Vt., on the 28th of January, 1862, PHILO DOOLITTLE, Esq., father of Mrs. J. S. Gould, of this city, aged 68 years.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
4 horse power........$500 | 20 horse power......$1,250
8 " " .... 575 | 25 " " 1,550
10 " " .... 725 | 30 " " 1,675
12 " " .... 800 | 35 " " 2,000
16 " " .... 950 | 40 " " 2,300
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
☞ Office address Box 274. oc30-ly

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1862.

The week has been one of unusual dullness. Nearly all the paper that has been taken has come from the pork trade, with the exception perhaps, of a little that has been made by Government contractors. The increase of the pork trade has far exceeded the expectations of our dealers. As an evidence of this, we learn to-day that within the last week or two some twenty-five thousand empty pork barrels have been brought by rail from Cincinnati and Louisville. This is rendering packers thereaway uneasy, for it proves to them more conclusively than anything else can that their "swinish honors" are departing. The papers of Cincinnati for some days past, have been engaged in a studied effort to prove that their city was still the Porkopolis of America. The figures of the season's business will tell the story and our sister down on the Ohio may as well prepare to yield the palm gracefully. We need not dwell here upon the importance of the wonderful increase of this trade to the monetary and especially to the general commercial interests of Chicago.

The banks have ample means to do all the legitimate business of the city. All business paper made by really responsible parties, is readily taken by the banks at 10 per cent. The market is comfortable; but, of course, paper to pass must be of undoubted character.

New York Exchange is plenty at former rates, viz: par buying; selling ¼ of 1 ℔ cent. premium. The pork trade seems to keep the market fully supplied.

The demand for gold is by no means active. The buying price is 2½@3½c; selling, 3c premium.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S., NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

Total Receipts	$480,135.00
Total Payments	412,029.65
(Including redeemed six per cent notes)	
Total Balance	3,380,734.59
For Customs	67,000.00
On account of loan	141,437.50

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT. NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

Exchange	$14,888,096.14
Balances	738,819.87

NEW YORK.—The *World* of Thursday says:

There was a more active demand for money to-day, caused chiefly by some shifting of loans among the weaker class of stock operators, who have been called on to increase the margins on their hypothecated stocks, or change the loans. These parties have paid freely higher rates than the market in order to keep their stocks from being forced upon the market in its present peculiarly unsettled condition, owing to the absence of demand from the public. Money was active at six per cent.

Gold is dull and the quotations range from 3¼ to 3½ premium. If Congress authorize the payment in coin of all interest on the public debt, this will create a demand for it, which will tend to advance the premium if demand notes are made a legal tender.

The demand for money to carry the contractors who hold large claims against Government is beginning to stiffen the rates of interest on all loans except those on call with very choice collaterals. When demand notes are made a legal tender, they will require to be engraved and signed, and about $3,000,000 per week is the extent to which they can be made ready for use. It is estimated that nearly two months will probably elapse after the passage of the law before $100,000,000 of demand notes can be paid to contractors, owing to the delay in signing by hand, &c. The amount due by Government is at present over $100,000,000, and in demand notes it cannot be paid before April 1, even if Congress pass the law making them a legal tender this week. The contractors must wait.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market is heavy and unsettled. There was a very limited business transacted for the packet of to-day. The range of bankers' quotations for sixty day sterling bills is 113¾ to 114, and prime commercial 112 to 113. On Paris, 5.05 to 4.95; Bremen, 8¾ to 8¾; Amsterdam, 42¼ to 42¾, and Hamburg, 37¼ to 38¼.—*N. Y. World of Thursday.*

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY, OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic for the week ending January 18th, 1862:

From Passengers	$14,958.01
Merchandise and Live Stock	54,683.21
Parcels, Mails and Sundries	3,155.88
Total	$72,129.10
Week ending January 19th, last year	55,549.20
Increase	$16,579.60
Total traffic from Jan. 1, 1862, to date	204,395.60
Total traffic for same period for previous year	163,106.28
Increase	$41,289.32

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1302	6656	360	49	...	163
R I R R	750	7400	1400	...	...	...
Ill C R R	600	7940	8050	...	59	...
C B & Q R R	562	875	...	1190	395	472
N W R R	659	2216	...	973	348	...
A & St L R R	...	330	2975	...	175	...
Total	3893	23077	12794	2212	1668	635

	LH'gs No.	DH'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	G. S. lbs.
G & C U R R	...	332	...	26450	...	1510
R I R R	106	835	90	2480	102178	...
Ill C R R	550	107	89	9687	66676	...
C B & Q R R	1062	375	19	4976	124551	2005
N W R R	135	421	...	1146	...	1898
A & St L R R	150	...	...	6155	200	...
Total	2003	2039	276	50733	291605	5413

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, to-day, amounted to only 5,162. The market for Live Hogs was very firm, and sales ranged from $2.25@2.47½ gross. Dressed Hogs advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs., with sales at $2.60@2.90. At the close the market for both live and dressed was very firm, and there was but few lots left over in first hands.

There is a very active shipping and speculative inquiry for Mess Pork, and the market has again advanced 12½c per brl—with sales of 1.600 brls at $9.50@9.75 for city packed, and $9.31@9.50 for country. English Meats are steady, with sales of 100 bxs Short Rib Middles at 5c. A lot of 60,000 lbs country cured Bulk Meats was sold at 2, 3, and 3¼c for Shoulders, Hams and Sides, loose. Lard is in but limited demand and the market is depressed, with sales of prime kettle at 6¼c, and prime steam at 6¼c.

There was a better demand for Flour to-day, and the market was more active and a shade higher—with sales of about 2,000 brls at $3.60@3.80 for spring extras. Wheat ruled ½c higher, with liberal sales at 74½@75c for No. 1 Spring, and 69½@70c for No. 2 Spring. Corn was steady at 22½@23¼c. Oats, Rye and Barley were unchanged. Highwines were steady.

The supply of Cooperage is increasing, and the market is easier. During the past few weeks upwards of 40,000 pork barrels and tierces have been shipped from Cincinnati and Louisville to this city.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1862.

FLOUR—Received, 3,893 brls. Market firm and more active. Sales, 100 brls "Nashville City" choice White Winter at $4.50; 500 brls good Spring Extras, round hoop, at $3.80; 200 brls do at $3.75; 200 brls good Extra at $3.72½; 300 brls do at $3.70; 100 bbls do at $3.65; 200 bbls "Snowflake" at $3.60; 500 brls "Kane Co." at $3.70; 200 brls "Aeolean" at $3.40; 60 brls "Mt. Carroll," and 66 brls "Wallace" at $3.70; 500 brls good Spring Extra on p. t; 169 bbls Spring superfine at $2.87½; 200 bbls Spring super at $2.40@2.80.

WHEAT—Received, 23,677 bu. Market active and firm. Sales 25,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 75c; 3,000 bu do at 74½c; 20,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 70c; 10,000 bu do at 69½c; 3,000 bu do at 69¼c.

CORN—Received, 12,794 bu. Market steady. Sales, 10,000 bu Mixed in store at 21½c; 15,000 bu do at 22½c; 700 bu new Corn on track at 18½c.

OATS—Received, 2,212 bu. Market firm. Sales, 72 bags at 19c del.

RYE—Received, 1,668 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 34½c.

BARLEY—Received, 635 bu. Market firm, with a good demand for No. 2 in store at 24c. Sales, 150 bu at 28c on track.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales, 50 brls at 16c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 34@36c.

HIDES—Steady. Dry Flint, 11½@12c; Green Salted, 5¾@6c; Green Country, 4½@5½c.

TALLOW—In demand at 7½@7¾c.

BUTTER—Roll dull. Sales 1,200 lbs at 7½c; 24 pkgs good firkin at 9c.

EGGS—Dull at 9@10c ℔ doz. for fresh; 11 brls limed eggs sold at 5c.

COOPERAGE—500 Pork Barrels at $1.90; 200 do at $1.95; 121 do at $1.92½; 2,000 do to arrive at $1.75; 500 Lard tres to arrive at $2.25.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz; Turkeys 6c per lb.

POTATOES—Steady at 40@50c per bu.

TIMOTHY SEED—45 bags choice at $1.70; 19 bags fair at $1.62½.

CLOVER SEED—30 bags at $3.62½; 20 bags common at $3.51.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,559. Market advanced 2½@5c. Sales:

700 Hogs (in one lot) av.	298 lbs at	...	$2.90
30	...	300	2.82½
60	...	265	2.80
40	...	294	2.80
8	...	346	2.80
175	at $2.65@2.75 dividing on 200 lbs.		
500	at 2.60@2.80		
1500	at 2.65@2.80		

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 1, 1862.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs during the past week compare with the previous week as follows:—

		Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending Feb.	1	2,421	27,606
" " Jan.	25	2,909	33,933
" " Jan.	17	2,423	22,480
" " Jan.	10	1,931	29,946
" " Jan.	4	3,516	72,091
" " Dec.	30	1,186	87,936
" " Dec.	23	3,952	38,065
" " Dec.	16	1,948	38,645
" " Dec.	9	3,271	43,693
" " Dec.	2	2,781	30,107

BEEF CATTLE—The market this week, under a falling-off in the receipts, along with a more active inquiry by Government contractors and shippers, as well as a steady demand by city packers, has been brisk and firm, and prices close ¼@¼c per lb higher. Prime shipping Cattle were sold at a range of $3.00@3.35, and extra at $3.50. Packing Cattle were sold at a range of $2.50@2.85; and common to medium, at $1.75@2.25.

At Sherman's yards, the receipts were liberal and the market was brisk and firm. Wm. Orndorff, of Burlington, Iowa, sold 11 head of very choice Iowa Steers at $3.50—the lot averaging 1,870 lbs. Adams sold to Terry & Co, 16 head of prime Illinois Steers at $3.35—averaging 1,330 lbs. Mr. St. John of Knox Co. Ill., sold to C. F. Albee, city butcher 16 head of prime Steers, averaging 1,314 lbs at $3.25, and 27 head to Mr. Rankin, to ship to New York, averaging 1,570 lbs, at the same price. Mr Crong sold 28 head of choice Illinois Steers to Baldwin at $3.30—averaging 1,355 lbs. Stratton sold to Cragin & Co, 33 head of good tierce beef Cattle, at $2.85—averaging 1,365 lbs. Messrs. Frederick & Co. of Pennsylvania, Government contractors purchased about 800 head in lots at various yards at a range of $1.50@2.65—principally at the outside figure. Messrs. Morris, Reinneman & Walxal sold 143 head, averaging 1,160 lbs, and 46 head, averaging 1,318 lbs, at $2.65. The same parties also sold the following lots: 27 head, av. 1,091 lbs, at $2.60; 11 head, av. 1,340 lbs, at $2.70; 51 head, av. 1,160 lbs, at $2.65. They also purchased about 250 head in lots at $2.40@2.90 per 100 lbs.

At the close the yards were pretty well cleaned out and the market was firm—closing at the following quotations:

Extra shipping	$3.30@3.50
Good to prime shipping	3.00@3.25
Good to prime packing	2.50@2.85
Common to medium	2.00@2.35
Inferior	1.50@2.00

The sales at the various yards during the past three days were as follows:

SALES ON THURSDAY—JAN. 30.

11 Beeves averaging	1087 lbs at	...	$3.50
23	..	1434	3.75
35	..	1256	2.60
27	..	1290	2.50
40	..	1470	2.50
16	..	1180	2.50
12	..	1430	2.50
58	..	1310	2.50
16	..	1336	2.50
17	..	1106	2.35

SALES ON FRIDAY—JAN. 31.

16 Beeves averaging	1331 lbs at	...	$3.25
14	..	1365	3.00
17	..	1318	3.00
18	..	1276	2.75
142	..	1300	2.65
45	..	1318	2.65
60	..	1160	2.65
57	..	1091	2.60
46	..	1288	2.60
17	..	1109	2.55
16	..	1234	2.50
42	..	1134	2.50
21	..	1247	2.50
15	..	1272	2.50
27	..	1271	2.50
16	..	1088	2.40
11	..	1340	2.40
26	..	1047	2.40
16	..	1400	p. t.
57	..	1122	2.30
16	..	1340	p. t.
15	..	1193	2.15
16	..	968	1.80
15	..	981	1.75
59 head averaging 1200, at $31.25 per head.			

SALES TO-DAY, FEB. 1.

20 Beeves, averaging	1385 lbs at	...	$3.30
16	..	1314	3.25
27	..	1570	3.25
24	..	1375	3.00
31	..	1297	2.90
52	..	1265	2.85
46	..	1304	2.85
31	..	1109	2.75
71	..	1290	2.75
50	..	1350	2.75
51	..	1112	2.65
16	..	1118	2.65
18	..	1320	2.60
48	..	1140	2.55
10	..	1230	2.50
16	..	1175	2.50
23	..	890	1.50

LIVE HOGS—The market during the past week has been active and firm, and prices have advanced 15c ℔ 100 lbs since the date of our last weekly review.

To-DAY the market was very firm at yesterday's advance. Sales were as follows:

46 Hogs averaging	240 lbs at	...	$2.47½
154	..	220	2.45
440	..	230	2.42½
763	..	265	2.40
274	..	201	2.38
324	..	220	2.35
57	..	259	2.32½
867	..	264	2.30
101	..	200	2.25

SHEEP—The demand is light and the market is quiet. To-day 120 head were sold at 2.85 per 100 lbs—averaging 98 lbs.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—In active demand and advanced 12½c. Sales, 300 brls city packed at $9.75; 1,000 brls do at $9.50; 300 brls Freeport packed do at $9.50; 75 brls Davenport packed at $9.31¼. ENGLISH MEATS—100 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 5c. BULK MEATS—60,000 lbs Oskaloosa cut (not fully cured) at 3¼c for Sides, 3c for Hams, and 2c for Shoulders, loose. LARD—100 tcs prime city kettle-rendered Leaf at 6½c; 100 tcs do at 6¼c.

Army Contracts Awarded at Cincinnati.

The following contracts were awarded yesterday by Major Kilburn, U. S. Commissary:

Brooks, Johnson & Co., 65,000 lbs ribbed sides, new, $5.14.
James Bealer & Co., 10,000 lbs ribbed sides, new, $5.12½.
C. H. Bennett, 90,000 lbs hard bread, $3.45.
L. & M. Stone, 450 bushels beans, 19¼c.
R. Hosea & Co., 18,000 lbs rice, $7.25.
R. Hosea & Co., 7,000 lbs Rio coffee, $19.73.
J. A. Frazer & Co., 11,000 lbs Rio coffee, $19.70.
Wm. Glenn & Sons, 27,000 lbs brown sugar, $9.45.
Miller & Dickman, 1,800 gals vinegar, 4¾c.
Proctor & Gamble, 7,200 lbs soap, 4¼c.
Cunningham & Son, 112 bushels salt, 51c.
M. Werk & Co., 2,350 lbs star candles, 14¼c.
C. W. West & Co., 631 brls flour, $4.23.

The New York Dry Goods Trade.

[From this week's Independent.]

Trade is not active. Holders are asking advanced prices for nearly all descriptions of desirable goods, while buyers are hesitating, and abstain at present, their wants not being immediate for the spring trade.

Prints of the spring style are not yet generally offered or shown. Old styles are steady in prices, and keep selling. Bleached and fine brown cottons are very strong, and a further advance is certain when the demand becomes a little more active. Some stocks are held over for a time of settled higher prices. Delaines are coming forward freely, and under the protection of the increased tariff have been more liberally produced. There is already a varied assortment. Prices are strong. New styles of spring fancy cassimeres are much sought for, and the leading jobbers are ready to buy freely of durable qualities, on the arrival of the goods. All wool goods are now preferred. Cloakings are in good demand. Army woolens are dull, and the stock being in oversupply, prices are lower. Light blue kerseys are drooping in price, being only fitted for soldiers' wear.

Importers are only willing to sell for cash or short credit, and even on these terms look for better prices. There has been a disposition to buy on speculation, which has led importers to enhance their prices. British goods are very strongly held. The holders wish to realize the expected advance themselves, and thus refuse to sell to speculators on old terms. British dress goods are wanted, and are imported more freely than other goods. Silks have at last shared in the upward movement. Plain black silks are in demand from speculators.

Notwithstanding the tariff, there will be a fair importation of low-priced cotton and woolen goods. Cotton and wool are now lower in Europe than here, while the scarcity of goods for the home market, has increased cost of production, and the suspension of specie payments, all combine to modify the pressure of the new tariff for all low-priced fabrics. There is no longer a demand for costly goods. Consumers are not to be found to encourage the importation.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 1.—COTTON—Dull; sales 500 bales at 31c for middling upland.

FLOUR—5@10c better, and good export and home demand. Sales 14,100 brls at $5.55@5.60 for super state; $5.80@5.90 for extra state; $5.55@5.60 for super western; $5.80@5.95 for common to medium extra western; $5.95@6.65 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.15@6.75 for trade brands; market closing quite firm and holders generally refusing to sell at inside quotations. Canadian flour about 5c better; sales 800 brls at $5.55@5.60 for super; $5.80@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady; sales at at $3.30@4.25. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull and drooping; sales 450 brls at 23c.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better, and more doing. Sales 12,300 bu Chicago spring at $1.30@1.34; 1,600 bu Racine spring at $1.35; 4,700 bu Canada club at $1.32; 8,700 bu Milwaukee club at $1.36½; 23,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.38; 17,600 bu winter red western at $1.41@1.45; 29,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.46@1 50—latter price for very choice; and 8,600 bu common white Indiana at $1.45@1.46. Rye scarce and firm. Sales 4,500 bu at 83@85c; Barley steady. Sales 1,000 bu Canadian at 83c. Corn may be quoted shade firmer with fair export demand: Sales 64,000 bu at 64½@65c for mixed western in store and afloat, closing firm at 65c in store, at which price a large portion of the sales were made. Oats in moderate request. Sales at 41@42c for Jersey, Canadian, western, and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork decidedly active, chiefly for future delivery, but prices hardly so firm. Sales 6,700 brls at $12@13.00 for mess, the latter an extreme price; $13@13.50 for western and city prime mess; $8.50@9.50 for prime. Included in the sales are 1,700 brls mess deliverable in 90 days at $13.25 @13.37½; 1,000 brls do deliverable before the first half of June, buyer's option, at $13.25; 1,200 brls do in all June at $13.75, and 2,500 brls do for future delivery on p t. Beef very quiet. Sales 200 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $10@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.75 @14.00 for extra mess and prime mess. Beef hams nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull at 3¼@4¼c for shoulders, and 5@6c for hams. Bacon sides in moderate request and without material change in price. Sales 850 boxes at 6¼@6¾c for western and city short ribbed middles—the latter an extreme price for selected; 6c for country long do, and 7¼c for very choice city long and short, credit, deliverable on or before March 1st. Dressed hogs were steady. Sales 4@4¼c for western, and 4¼c for city. Lard—market still rules in favor of buyers. Sales of 1,150 brls at 7¾@8c—latter an extreme price. Butter 11@16c for Ohio, and 16@21c for state. Cheese dull at 5¼@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar raw, unchanged. Sales 830 hhds Cuba at 7@8c, and 1416 boxes do at 7¾@8¾c. Stock in New York, February 1st, 1862, 13,904 hhds Cuba 686 do Porto Rico 2,237 do French Island, 627 do English Island, 22 do Mexican Island, and 366 do New Orleans, 1,163 do Melado—14,894 boxes and 116,404 bags. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Sales 52 hhds clayed Cuba for distilling at 4¼c. Stock in New York, Feb. 1st, 1862, 3,194 hhds Cuba muscavado, 948 do clayed Cuba, 351 do Porto Rico, 493 brls N O and 1,119 do Cuba muscavado.

STOCKS—Second board lower and market settled. Gold dull at 3¾@3⅞c. Money active, 6 on call. Chi & R I 53; C & T 40¾; C C & C 103; Ill C 60; Pan 112, e 10; M S 20¾; do gtd 40¾; M C 49¾; Reading 40¾; Erie 33¾; do pfd 54¼; N Y C 81¾; Pacific Mail 98; American gold 103¾; b 60; Ch & N W 1st mtg 40; Erie 5th mtg 74; N Y 6s 104; Ill war loan 77¾; Mo 6s 43; Tenn 6s 43; treasury 7 3-10 notes 98; U S 6s '81 regtd 87¾; do coupons 88¾; Sterling ex closed quiet.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The stock market took a heavy downward surge to-day, amounting at one time almost to a panic, influenced by the unfavorable news by the Africa, yesterday. The decline in some instances, is equal to 4 per cent., with heavy sales; but at the close there is a decided rally, some descriptions recovering one-half and one per cent, from the lowest points. The real cause of decline is seen in the heavy fall in those stocks which were most affected by the belligerent attitude of England in the Mason and Slidell capture. Pacific Mail, Erie old stock, Erie preferred and Michigan Central are most pressed for sale, being generally most sensitive to any new foreign trouble. Gold quiet, and fluctuations from day to day have settled down to ¼ per cent. Brokers buy at 103¾, and sell at 103¾. At the broker's board there is less doing in it; the price is 103¾ cash, and 103¾ buyer's option.

Money market unchanged and supply good at 6 per cent on call; prime paper current 5½@8½ per cent.

Foreign exchange market closed steady. A better inquiry is looked for by the Boston steamer on Tuesday from importers, several heavy cargoes having within a few days issued best bills on London at 113¾@113¾c. There have been small sales of Treasury 7 3-10 notes at 98@9¾ per cent. discount at the board, and we have heard of private transactions at the same rates for the clear, and bout 8 per cent for endorsed bills. The supply this week is apparently small

TO JEWELERS, SILVERSMITHS, and all others working in Gold and Silver. Send your Sweeps, Washings, Polishings, &c., to the Gold and Silver Refinery of LOUIS LELONG, 84, 86 & 88 Mulberry street, Newark, N. J. Returns promptly and correctly made. Best New York, Philadelphia or Boston references given. ja29-k132-3w

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf
NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MANN, 8 North Clark street, and 24 and 26 State st. oc22-k398-5m

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
FOR 1862.
P. PALMER'
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.
50 bales Stark Sheeting, ... 15½ cts.
50 " Appleton " ...... 15½ cts.
100 " India Head Sheetings, ... 15½ cts.
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print, 12½ cts.
75 " American Print Works' " 12½ cts.
50 " Merrimac Prints, 13½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
COTTON GOODS
At Low Prices.
Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and Feathers,
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no23-g255-ly]

NEW YORK.
81 AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET,
West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.
WICKS, SMITH & CO.
☞ Are now ready to offer to the Trade their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing
3,000 Pckgs.
At Less than Market Rates.
1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES.
1,200 Pckgs. Brown and Bleached Sheetings.
10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics, UNDER 11½ CENTS.
5,000 Pieces under 16 Cents.
FLANNELS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
WOOLENS!
WICKS, SMITH & CO.
[fe1-k660-1m]

NEAT AND RAPID!!!
PATENT COPYING ROLLER,
Is the best article out for the use of all who copy correspondence.
Railroad Freight Agents
Should not be without it for copying
WAY-BILLS.
For sale by F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS.
A fine assortment of EXTRA THICK papers just received and for sale at
140 LAKE STREET,
F. MUNSON.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES,
For the immediate relief of Asthma, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat. Prepared and sold only by
GALE BROTHERS, Druggists,
No. 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

Send your orders for
PRINTING
TO
TRIBUNE OFFICE,
51 Clark Street.

TO PRINTERS.—We offer for sale the following described lots of
WOOD TYPE,
At prices annexed. By comparing them with Foundry prices for same articles, it will be seen that we make a discount of about 50 per cent. This type is in good order, and is sold only because we have a surplus on hand. TERMS—Cash, to accompany the order.

6 A Font,	60 line	Tuscan	$33.00
3	15	Antique	5.00
3	12	Shaded	6.00
3	30	Gothic Condensed	14.00
3	24	do	10.00
3	20	Tuscan	7.00
3	18	"	6.00
3	8	Antique	5.00
3	36	Tuscan Shaded	14.00
3	160	Grecian Condensed	25.00
3	20	Full Faced	7.00
3	20	Tuscan Shaded	6.00
3	100	Antique Condensed, u. & l. c.	25.00

*Less than half price.
Address WM. H. RAND, TRIBUNE OFFICE, CHICAGO.
ja22-daw7w

TO PRINTERS!
Also, 112 lbs. Brevier (in which this advertisement is printed.) Price, 20 cts. per lb. TERMS—Cash to accompany order.
Address, WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, Chicago.
ja22-daw2w

Wholesale Houses.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
74 & 76 Lake Street,
Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of
Fall, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, AS THEY CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.
[no27-h29-ly]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL and WINTER GOODS,
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
se9'61

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63 - LAKE STREET - 63
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
4,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
550 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc19-g912-ly Corner of State and Lake streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass, which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, PIG TIN, SHEET ZINC, SHEET COPPER, COPPER BATTERES, FENCE WIRE, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON, BRIGHT WIRE, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, TINNERS' TOOLS, JAPANNED TINWARE, PRESSED TINWARE, "WHEELING" NAILS.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.
[ap17'61-ly]

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer
At the Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.
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Blanks.

LIST OF BLANKS
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE,
51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Warranty Deeds—2 kinds. Leases—2 kinds.
" " short form. Leases—short form.
Special Warranty Deeds. Chattel Mortgages.
Quit Claim Deeds. " " short form.
Trust Deeds—2 kinds. Real Estate Mortgages—
Trustee's Deeds. two kinds.
Release Deeds. Bonds for Deeds.
Articles of Agreement for Warranty Deed, " Special "
Declaration on Note
" Use and Occupation.
" Payee vs. Drawer, Bill of Exchange.
" 1st Endorsee vs. Maker.
" 2d Endorsee vs. Maker.
" Payee vs. Drawer, 2 notes.
" Notice in Ejectment.
" Drawer or Payee vs. Accept.
" Money Counts and Merchandise.
" Notes and goods sold and delivered.
" in Replevin.
Power of Attorney—general.
" for Sale of Land.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Subpœnas, State Warrants,
Executions, Search Warrants,
Summonses, Warrants for Assault and
Appeal Bonds, Battery,
Venires, Mittimus,
Attachment Writs, Acknowledgements,
Attachment Bonds, Recognizances,
Attachment Notices, Witnesses' Recognizances
Attachment for Boats and Ca. Sa's,
Vessels, Affidavits for Ca. Sa,
Affidavits for Attachm'ts, Special Summons,
Attachment Order of Sale, Attachments for Witnesses
Capias, Garnishees,
Affidavits for Capias, Marriage Certificates.

SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES.
Sheriff's Deeds of Property sold on Execution.
" Tax Deeds,
" Certificate for Land sold under Execution
" Special Bail Bond,
" Forthcoming Bond,
" Indemnifying "
" Replevin "
" Sales,
Constable's Sales,
" Forthcoming Bond,
Attachment Notices.

CIRCUIT COURT AND NOTARIAL.
Summonses, Venditioni Exponas,
Attachments, Procedendo,
Attachment Bonds, Naturalizat'n Declaration.
Executions, " Final Oaths,
Subpœnas, Dedimus,
Attachment for Witnesses, Protests for Non-payment,
Capias, Protests for Non accept'ce
Certificate of Citizenship, Notices of Protest,
Juror's Certificate, Protests for Boats & Ves'ls.
Witness' Affidavit, Acknowledgements,
Fee Bill for Costs, Supercedeas.

COUNTY COURT.
Marriage License, Warrants to Appraisers,
Redemption Certificates, Certificates of Magistracy
Letters of Guardianship, Insolvent Debtor's Blank
Letters Testamentary, County Orders,
Executor's Bonds, Commissioners' Certificate
Administrator's Bonds, Apprentice's Indentures
Appraiser's Bill, Warrant of Appointment
County Court Citation for Administrators, Executor and Guardians.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Blank Notes, Bill of Sale for Boats and
Judgment Notes—2 kinds, Vessels,
Tax Notices, Manifests,
Tax Certificates, Shipping Articles,
Tax Receipts, Wheat Receipts,
Canal Drawback Certificates, School Fund Notes,
Affidavit for Judges of Election, School Fund Mortgages,
Poll List of Election, Certificate of Purchase of School Land,
Certificate of Election, Teachers' Certificates,
Bills of Lading, Marriage Certificates,
Affidavit for County and Township Officers. Justice's Bonds,

We are constantly adding to our assortment, and print Blanks to order on short notice.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35; on plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.
Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post-Office Box 125, Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF
FURNITURE,
Household Goods and Bar Fixtures,
AT AUCTION,
BY H. ALEXANDER,
At his Auction Rooms,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
On TUESDAY, 4th inst., at 9½ o'clock, the entire Furniture and Fixtures of a Boarding House and Bar Room, consisting in part of Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, Sheets, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureau, Dishes, Plates, Decanters, Clock, Mirrors, &c., &c. Also, splendid Gilt Framed Portraits and Pictures, Painted Kegs, Tubs, Water Coolers, &c. fe3-k697-2t

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
And Piano Forte,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, February 4th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at our Auction Rooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and general assortment of
Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture.
Also, one splendid new Rosewood Case PIANO FORTE, 7 octave, pearl keys and inlaid desk, with full iron frame, in perfect order. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.
fe1-k661-3t

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION. By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street corner of Franklin. On Monday, Feb. 3, Tuesday, Feb. 4, Wednesday, Feb. 5, Friday, Feb. 7. Black Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Coatings, Checks, Stripes, Prints, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Sheeting, Furnishing Goods, Blankets, Yankee Notions. Also, an invoice of Clothing and Jewelry. Terms Cash. Sale positive.
ja31-k666-1w S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au23'61-ly

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
oc11-ly

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.
[de7-h667-3m]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Beautiful Residence, $4,000 will buy it—less than the cost of the improvements. It is a decided bargain, worthy your attention, for it must be sold. Apply immediately at the South Clark Street Real Estate office, No. 132. ja31-k658-3t

BUSINESS CHANCE.—For Sale the stock, fixtures and good will of a Clothing and Tailoring Establishment doing a close cash business in a neighboring city. The goods will inventory about $6,000, all purchased before the recent rise in prices. A half interest sold to a good practical Cutter, if preferred. For further particulars inquire of CHAMBERS & LEE, No. 121 Lake street. ja25-k604-2w

GREAT BARGAIN.
SHOWMEN ATTENTION!
WOLFSTEENBERGER'S GREAT PANORAMA FOR SALE. This Panorama is offered for sale on such terms as to make it an object for Showmen engaged in that business to call and see it. It is the largest and most complete ever exhibited in the United States, and is acknowledged by artists to be wonderfully executed. It originally cost the enormous sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, and was exhibited in London to thousands. The Paintings cover some 70,000 yards of canvass, showing important places visited by tourists in America, Europe and Africa, beginning with Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, and ending with Mount Blanc in Italy. It will be offered at a price that will astonish the purchaser, for the reason that the hard times has thrown it upon the hands of persons unacquainted with exhibitions and incompetent to perform or exhibit it, they desire to place it in hands that will make a fortune. Any further information can be obtained by writing to the undersigned, at Decatur, Ill.
ja29-k618-1w A. WEEKS.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
One of the best stands in the North Division of Chicago. The fixtures are complete and elegant, with a good assortment of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, &C.,
Suited to a city trade. The location is such that a profitable business can be very easily be done. It offers a rare chance to any one wishing to engage in the retail drug business.
For particulars apply to LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ja27-k574-1w

FOR SALE—A Retail Business, within a block of the Post Office, paying $2,000 per year, can be bought for $800.00. Will be sold only for cash. Address "R. T. C." P. O. Box 753, Chicago. ja27-k586-1w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 141 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11'61-ly

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 38 Dearborn street, (up stairs.) jy14-k342-1m

COAL LANDS.—The subscriber offers for sale at a very low price, about
290 Acres of Land,
About eighty-seven miles from Cleveland, Ohio, on the Pittsburgh Railroad. On this land there are several veins of
BITUMINOUS COAL,
One of which is about four feet thick is now open and being worked. The Coal is of a good quality, being very heavy and solid and therefore very durable, called the Newberry Coal. Coal for shipment is delivered on the pier at Cleveland free of dockage at $1.17 per 2,000 lbs., and is mined and delivered on Railroad track for $1.00 per 2,000 lbs., and with an outlay of a few hundred dollars this item of cost might be reduced to 80 or 85 cents. Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham, and Miller & Hickerson have used this coal, and are referred to, as is also Mr. George C. Hammond and A. Brady, Esq., of Chicago.
Cleveland, January 2d, 1862. E. F. GAYLORD. ja14-k334-3w

To Rent.

TO RENT—New and second hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 99 Clark street.
ja16-k380-ly

TO RENT—A Store with Dwelling over it. An excellent location for city or country trade. Also, very desirable rooms for two families, corner Green and Fulton streets, West Division. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 190 Washington street, office No. 6. ap4'61-ly

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street.
[ap10'61-ly]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two pleasant front chambers and another room, with board, to be had at 36 Cass street. A few day boarders also wanted. fe1-k666-3t

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja28-k663-1w

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. T. A. JACKSON, Proprietor. ja24-k580-3w

BOARDING. — Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. ja30-k364-1m

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE.
Office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, January 31st, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 6th day of February, 1862, at 12 M., for furnishing Subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas, at Chicago, Ill.
COMPOSITION OF RATION.
Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a-fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to every one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans or peas, and ten pounds of rice or hominy; ten pounds of green coffee, or eight pounds of roasted and ground coffee, or one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts vinegar; one pound sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap and two quarts of salt. In addition to the foregoing, there is allowed twice per week one gallon molasses per one hundred rations, and thrice per week an issue of potatoes at the rate of one pound per man.
Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in seven, at the option of the commanding officer.
The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient securities, and to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Subsistence."
JOHN CHRISTOPHER, A. A. C. of U. S. Army, Office 151 Dearborn-st.
ja31-k697-4d

General Notices.

$30,000 WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
Purchased in New York in December last, is now offered at
INVOICE PRICES.
TERMS:—One-half cash, and balance in good farming lands, or city property, well located, at their cash value. The stock may be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Address Post Office Drawer 6183, Chicago, Illinois. ja18-k3?

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at from $550 to $600. This is a rare chance for any one to buy an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in futures. For any further information call at 189 Dearborn street, near Madison. ja31-k659-1m

WANTED—At the Tribune Job Rooms orders for Job Printing of all kinds, which will be executed on short notice, at cheap rates, and in the best style of the art.

ATTENTION MILITARY.—Pay day has come, and E. R. BOWEN, 39 Clark street, (up-stairs) is ready to sell SWORDS of all kinds, BELTS, SASHES, BUGLES, SHOULDER STRAPS, CAPS and GLOVES.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
And takes United States Treasury Notes at Par. Genuine Dockskin Military Gauntlets just received.

Amusements.

BRYAN H[ALL]
Monday, Feb. 3d,
AND FOLLOWING EVE[NINGS]
Second Week of the Splendid ...
EXTRAORDINARY MAGIC ...
—OF—
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
A Plethora of Novelties.
The unaccountable Clairvoyance
MISS ANDERSON
Forming the SENSATION OF CHICAGO ... repeated every evening. No one can ... modus operandi. Convalescence and ...
MISS FLORA ANDERSON
The Great Bio-Dynamic Experiment ...
MYSTERY OF THE ...
BY MR. J. H. ANDERSON ...
Remember the Last Six ...
Day Performance Saturday, Feb. 8 ...
Doors open each evening at 7¼ ... Admission 25 Cents. Children 15 Cents ... to be had at the box-office daily from ...
☞ To oblige Professor Anderson ... will run after the entertainment ... Island and Canal street omnibuses.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and ...
Doors open at 7 o'clock ... Curtain ...
Engagement of the celebrated Authoress ...
MATILDA HERON,
Who will present to a Chicago audience her ORIGINAL HOME PLAY, which ... by the applause and enthusiasm of the ... have witnessed it in Boston ... the SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES.
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON,
OR, FINDING THE LEVEL.
The play will be presented with every ... perfect MISE EN SCENE, appropriate scenery ... a grand view of
Niagara Falls by Moonlight,
By J. W. WHYTAL, in which will be ... and beautiful effect of THE RISING OF ... MENTS, procured from the establishment ... Thayer, No. 101 Lake street, and D. B. ... 55 Lake street.
Florence Upperton, Matilda Heron ... toll, Mr. Myers; Molly Hardtoll, Miss ... Tom Leeman, Mr. McVicker.
The performance will conclude with ...
GRAND DANCE BY MISS JENNIE ...

RETURNED FROM THE ...
THE GREAT WESTERN BAND
Having returned from the war, and ... ber of their members with the best artists ... will be happy to receive orders from ... the public in general, at their office, ... Kingsbury Block, on Randolph street ... and Dearborn streets.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance ... Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and ... rents only allowed as visitors. ... day night for Scholars and Friends, and ... mitted except those introduced by scholars ... Box 1662.

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange ... acres of Land in Wisconsin, and ... a stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, or ... dress "T. B. A.," Tribune office, Chicago.

WANTED—A medium ... House, completely furnished ... ing, till the 1st of May next, or furnished ... private house, where a private table will ... Address P. O. Box 6186.

WANTED—To rent, ... change for a stock of goods, ... wanee, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ... house has been lately finished and ... sides and is three stories high. To ... st Bargain, will be given. Address ... at Sparland, Marshall County, Illinois. ja25-k569-2w

WANTED—A Furnished ... or suit of rooms, centrally located ... Post Office Box 448, Chicago.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 ... Skins, in lots not less than 10, ... highest market price will be paid. Address ... Drawer 5690.

WANTED—To Exchange ... Horses, one Light Democrat ... Single Harness and one Sleigh, for ... Lots, or would exchange for some ... Farm, and would be willing to pay the ... cash. Address Post Office Box 6181.

WANTED—To Trade ... of forty acres of land situated ... BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS ... Outside of City Limits, for a desirable ... or House and Lot in the city. South ... east of State street. Difference paid ... "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6155, Chicago ... ja22-k690-1m

WANTED — A few more ... bodied men will be received in ... lar Infantry, U. S. A. ... of rifle ... on joining, also good pay and lodging ... listment only three years and the ... bounty provided. Apply to CAPTAIN ... Commanding, No. 60 Clark street, ... House.

WANTED—Employment ... American, English, Irish, Scotch ... colored servants, with good city ref... Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 10 ... street, between Monroe and Madison ... Office Box 1666. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—To all Seeking ... ployment.—Wanted, an Agent in ... ery town and county in the Northwest ... propriate to the times. Every man ... well. Send for a Circular, giving full ... closing a new three-cent stamp, to J. ... corner of State and Randolph streets ... P. O. Box 4253.

COOPER WANTED.— ... work for one year, will be given to ... Cooper, to make Butter Tubs and Pork ... R. W. WA... fe1-k658-3t

CLERK WANTED.—... steady young man to attend store, ... grain and produce, having from three to ... dollars to spare for 6 or 12 months. Will ... and a fair salary for that time or longer ... All cash sales and not much book keeping ... "Commission Merchant," P. O. Box 173.

BEES WAX WANTED ... ties having
BEES WAX,
In large or small quantities, will find a ... by addressing, stating price, KING & ... mission Merchants, No. 1 Lasalle street.

PARTNER WANTED— ... cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 ... dry goods business, already established ... store and excellent opportunity for a ... man. The best of reference given and ... dress Box 4038. The business will be ... cash both in purchasing and selling.

BUGGY WANTED.—A ... having a first-class second-hand Top ... good repair, can find a cash customer ... Post-Office Box 4166, Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS
WANTED.—Agents wanted in every ... United States to sell J. Kohler's new ... for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing ... Secured by copyright. Agents making ... per day. For particulars inquire at ... Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or ... 3552, Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military ...
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
Agents, male or female, can make $5 ... Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map ... of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square ... —price 50 cents. Lloyd's $100,000 Steel ... graphical Map of Virginia, five feet square, ... only Map used by Gen. McClellan—worth ... cents. Lloyd's official Steel Plate Map of ... worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railway ... America—3,000,000 copies of which have ... sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering ... Maps can have their money returned ... Maps sent any where on receipt of price ... otherwise, and two cents to pay postage. ... DIXON, Jr., 114 Dearborn street, Chicago ... turers Agent. P. O. Box 3532.
Agents will be supplied at large discount ... ranted. Send $1.00 for samples.
All communications requiring an answer ... close stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in English ... and Spanish, and can be sent to foreign ... newspaper postage. ALL ORDERS FOR THE ... NOW BE SENT TO THIS OFFICE.
Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Maps:
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. ...
J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.:
SIR:—I return you my thanks for ... "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen ... States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable ... being accurate and useful. I think ... of it. I remain, very ... RICHARD YATES.
de9-h704-8w

Safes.

A BATTLE WITH FIRE.
Seven Stores Burned in Pennsylvania.
FIVE OF HERRING'S SAFES VICTORIOUS.
WELLSBORO, PENN., Dec. ...
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., NEW YORK.
GENTLEMEN:—At the great fire, which ... here on the 18th of December last, my ... number of other buildings, was entirely ... less than seven places of business were ... five of your Safes severely tested, in every ... saving their entire contents, to the complete ... ratification of the owners. Two of ... Patent Champion Safes, which were in my ... mained there through the entire conflagration ... were not opened until the day after the fire ... was thrown on the building. Everything ... after the fire was nearly as good as new ... also preserved all his books, papers and ... of your Safes, both being in same fire ... was also the fortunate owner of another ... Champion Safe, which was severely tested ... completely his books, papers and money ... has given great satisfaction, and it ... Herring's Champion. Please send me ... last bought of you immediately. Send by ... R. R. via Tioga depot. JOHN ...
I had two of Herring's Safes in above fire ... my books, papers and $2,000 in Bank Bills ... C. L. ...
Herring's Patent Champion saved my ... and about $400 in PAPER MONEY. I would ... WILLIAM ...
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE ... SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire ... HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF ... Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT ... TALIZED IRON"—the only metal which ... drilled. HERRING & CO., ...
ja-k135-ly6hp

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, January ...

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, ... will be held at the Office of the Company, ... Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, ... 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election ... and the transaction of such other business ... presented. A. S. DOWN ...

CLARK'S INDELIBLE ... ING PENCIL.
For coarse or fine clothing. Designed ... indelible ink of all kinds. ... in America and New York. From ... F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year..........$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week.......... .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year........ 7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months.. 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year........................ 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00) 1.50
3 copies.. 4.00
5 copies.. 6.00
10 copies....................................... 10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club....... 20.00
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

GURLEY'S SPEECH.

The speech on the management of the war, delivered in Congress last week by Hon. JOHN A. GURLEY of Cincinnati, will be perused with great interest. It lifts up a corner of the curtain just high enough to give the public a peep at what is going on behind the scenes. The consequences of the hold back, do-nothing policy practiced by Gen. McClellan for six months, are pointed out in plain terms. A campaign has been frittered away. Six hundred thousand men have been agonizing for orders to advance on the enemy; the treasury of the nation is about exhausted, and we are in daily peril of European intervention in behalf of the rebels; but no movement is permitted lest it might interfere with the "great anaconda plan." But the mammoth reptile that was to draw within its folds and crush the rebellion at a single flop of his tail, has already swallowed up our contemplated victories and gorged himself with the substance of the people to no purpose. Mr. Gurley points out several instances where great blows might have been struck with little danger and certain victory, but the uplifted sword was ordered to be sheathed by Gen. McClellan, for some inscrutable reason. Thus Banks and Lander, with 40,000 men, had the rebel General Jackson, with 12,000 secesh, completely in their power, and could have bagged the whole column, but they were peremptorily forbidden to budge an inch, and sharply reprimanded for daring to propose such a thing. So in Missouri, when Halleck had Price in his power, McClellan forbid his being captured. So, too, after the battle of Wild Cat, the road was open into East Tennessee, where the people en masse would have welcomed our soldiers with open arms. McClellan refused to grant permission to advance, and he has held Buell back ever since. The abortive expedition to Port Royal may be traced to the same cause. Secretary Cameron's orders were countermanded and overruled by McClellan. Fortify and stand still, is the general order given to all our commanders. The fruits of this sad policy is a Union fast drifting into the gulf of perdition. The hopes of the country rest on the new Secretary of War. It is believed that he will be master of the situation, and that the President, ceasing to be a spectator, will become an *actor*, and will resume the functions of "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy." The "anaconda plan" has proven to be a woeful failure and a horrid humbug.

The new Secretary announces to the country that hereafter "the purpose of the war is to attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy." For a few weeks the army will be literally "stuck in the mud," but after that, the fur will begin to fly, and if McClellan has no stomach for the fighting, he can stand back and let those lead who believe in the efficacy of the Secretary's method of dealing with the rebels. The Union cannot be saved by standing still and waiting for the rebellion to exhaust itself; like the fool in the fable who sat down on the river's bank for the flood to flow fast, that he might cross over dry shod.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.

One of the saddest and most eloquent pages of this war we lay before our readers in the present issue. In some respects it transcends in powerful interest any document that has yet appeared in the loyal press since the outbreak of the rebellion, owing both to the nature of the intelligence itself, and the source whence it comes. The Northern newspapers and their correspondents have before and often written of the existence of Union sentiment in Eastern Tennessee, but these statements have been liable to the suspicion of exaggeration or of distortion. Of far greater weight is it, when we learn even stronger facts than have ever yet been printed, and that, too, from the secret military and cabinet councils of the rebels themselves. Here we have the testimony of Zollicoffer on the point, correspondence of leading rebels, State dispatches over the signature of Secretary Benjamin, and official reports all going to show an appalling state affairs in Tennessee. Loyal communities existed there as firm and true to the Federal Government as those of Ohio and Indiana, and the comparison we quote from the rebels.

They represented a power and force in the community that once made it a work of peril for the rebel leaders even to go in among them, and this dread has never been so attested as by the evidence we present to day. The call was imminent and pressing for action on the part of the traitors, and for the sharp, stern work which alone crushed down beyond the possibility of formidable demonstration, the brave and courageous hearts that stood by the Government. The scenes that must have been enacted, that are indeed shadowed forth by the official orders we print, constitute a painful picture, which the French Revolution itself cannot surpass nor Austrian tyranny in Italy more than parallel. Who cannot imagine the blank despair of these patriotic Tennesseeans, when month after month rolled away, and their hopes of speedy deliverance by Federal troops were still deferred? In the light now cast upon these unfortunate loyalists, comes out stronger than ever the beauties of Kentucky neutrality and the policy of the war thus far controlled by it, which has left East Tennessee to its fate and coolly stood aloof with folded arms.

The evidence we here present should sink deep into the hearts of the people, should persuade the last of those who are unconvinced of the realities of the struggle for existence in which the government is engaged, should nerve anew the arm of the Executive in the conduct of the war, should give a meaning to our army movements and a new spirit to our commanders, should replace every semi-secessionist officer in the service by a zealous and true man, should realize in acts and deeds on our battle-fields the words of Secretary Stanton that "the purpose of the war is to *attack, pursue and destroy the rebellious enemy.*"

Has the Government at Washington nothing to answer for that these hapless Unionionists were left to their fate, harried and hunted through their native mountains? What cheer it must have given these brave and bleeding hearts could they have heard that with two hundred thousand men along the Potomac "*Washington is safe!*" or to learn that the armies of the West encamped on the Ohio were a capital safeguard against runaway niggers, while its commanders were in gentle dalliance and on the best of terms with the first society of the rebels. What delight Sherman's proclamation must have carried into Tennessee. Has the Government nothing to answer for in all this? Can the policy of the war be defended in the light that comes to us from Zollicoffer's camp? Read the record, men of the North, and understand now, if for the first time the animus of the enemies of the republic, and measure it with the zeal our pro-slavery man-hunting generals have shown.

VOLUM[E ...]

FROM ZOLLI[COFFER'S ...]

Rebel Docum[ents ...] Testimony [...] In Te[nnessee ...]

A TOUCHING PIC[TURE ...] SUFFERINGS [...]

The Effects of K[entucky ...]

[From our ...]

Among the paper[s ...] Wood that fell into ... letter book containing ... of the most importa[nt ...] post while he was co[mmanding ...] It seems that about ... W. R. Caswell, who ... this post, resigned, ... the spot, and being ... energetic man, was ... form the duties of ... respondence and ... been kindly submitted ... the gentleman who ... sion, I learn many ... portance relative to ... sion cause in East ... documents, extracts ... low, it is clear that ... force, marching into ... time before the 1st ... *been welcomed with ...* *community.* Every ... Federal forces was ... outbreaks of Union ... going so far as to ... small garrisons left ... Railroad bridges were ... ganizations perfected ... was so overwhelming ... means had to be used ... zations from being ... possession of impor... make due allowance ... rebels to enormous ... every deduction, it ... true, that several ... several companies, ... regiment raised, ... bly well armed, and ... able and influential ... bravest and most ... found in any part of ... history of this rebell[ion ...] it will be seen that ... sacrifices, and the p... heroes of East Tenn[essee ...] and brothers were ... friends to the tende[r ...] marauders, who ... made guerilla warf[are ...] homes. The light... was enough to set ... the track of any man ... Confederate army, ... in vain. Had our ... fooled by the miser... tucky "neutrality, ... pushed a large and ... country, while the ... weather fine, the w... out of Kentucky, a... where it belongs. ... will, I hope, remem... committed them to ... ous policy, and suffer ... they deserve.

In a letter from ... commanding the po[st ...] ped October 23d, 18[61 ...] "Our news is not ... Contradict rumors ... controlled public ... means of informatio[n ...]

THE BATTLE ...

Zollicoffer's official ... Wild Cat, when our ... were about 2,000 str[ong ...] battery of 1st Ohio ...

CAMP A...

Lt. Col. Mackall, A. A. ...

On the 21st inst. ... trenched camp at ... tification, almost in ... noitered it in force ... heavy fire from the ... and in front, I became ... sure, if at all. The ... forcements. Our l... killed and missing ... prisoners, about a... horses. The loss ... wounded. We are ... that we had exhaust... for fifteen miles b... Our subsistence ... these circumstance[s ...] next day to fall back ... be seven thousand ... at hand.

In another lette[r ...] Cooper, at Richmo[nd ...] thousand strong ... sand strong, as ... On the 30th of ... Wood:

"Watch the m... men in East Tenn[essee ...] friends from acts ... ly meet and put ... hostility. But I ... that a few of our ... unnecessarily nerv... sions only their de...

Zollicoffer write[s ...] 1861: "The man ... of the approach ... the East Tenness[ee ...] Lincolnite, and ou...

Some person ha... a big scare.

Major T. J. Camp... arrival of a force ... about south of Cu... across the State, ... there, says:

"*The Union fe... ingly bitter,* and a... to induce a genera... *from the Lincoln* ... or the advance ...

"They have a g... *twolly manufactur[ed ...] refugee Tennesse...* are getting bold e... ses. If we were ... two more comp... would be prepared ... mean if we had ... bridge."

On the 9th ... writes to Wood ... "latter, of the burn... ments, and several oth... by telegraph "... form me daily of ... connected with ... Another dispatch ... to Adjutant Gen... bridges burned ... is within five or ... Tennessee.

November 10th ... Wood, as follow[s ...]

CHARLESTON, ... senger informs ... soldiers to-day ... knapsacks, and ... is believed that ... ganized. Immed... solutely necessa...

"About 500 m... ley, leave Cliff... squads, either ... against this plac... meet Federal fo... have some wag... regiment is form... Zollicoffer to ...

"To Gillespie as ... "CHARLESTON ... Mathews is with ... with one hun... them. Shall we ... you immediately ...

There are ... the same genera... Zollicoffer to W... promising to ... joicing that be... concludes with ... shows how ... has succeeded ... in a hostile ter...

"I will ... forces near ... Huntsville, ... cavalry here ... *arming the ...* simultaneously ... under your ... destruction ... *fle.* Their ... as prisoners ... been weaving ... duplicity, and ...

In a lette...